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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1981

Established 1887

Israel Says Aircraft Unhit By Syrian-Fired Missiles

From Agency Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Missiles were fired Tuesday from Syrian territory at an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft in Lebanon...

non shot down an Israeli plane over the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, but the Syrian military statement did not specify that missiles were used...

On Tuesday he held discussions with Prime Minister Menachem Begin; Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir; Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zupori; the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, and other military officers.



Crowds follow the funeral procession of 14-year-old Desmond Guiney toward a cemetery near Belfast Tuesday. The boy was fatally injured when a rampaging crowd looking for bottles to use as Molotov cocktails attacked his father's milk truck...

2d IRA Inmate Dies; Rioting Erupts Again

BELFAST — Irish Republican Army hunger striker Francis Hughes died Tuesday in the 59th day of his fast, triggering new rioting in Belfast's Catholic ghettos.



Francis Hughes

International press accused of making news rather than reporting it in Belfast riots. Details, Page 2.

Suzuki Sees No Change On Defense

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON Post Service
TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki on Tuesday rejected suggestions that his meeting last week with President Reagan had produced any significant new military commitments on the part of Japan.

Very clearly there has been a thickening of SAM-6s, SAM-2s and SAM-3s in the area and there has been military posturing on both sides," Mr. Haig said.

The SAM-2 has a 60,000-foot ceiling while the SAM-3 is a low-altitude system designed to work together with the SAM-2; the SAM-3 can reach 50,000 feet.

NATO Affirms Spending Pledge

Ministers Agree to Keep 3% Rise in Arms Budgets

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic alliance on Tuesday reaffirmed a pledge to increase military spending 3 percent a year despite European economic woes and pressure to shift spending to social programs.

The officials, who asked that their names not be published, said the commitment was made after Mr. Weinberger gave a "grim" assessment of Soviet military strength and warned that increased Western spending is needed to meet the threat.

It said the Soviet Union had increased its weapons production capability 34 percent since 1970 and in 1980 had the capability to produce 112 different types of weapons. No comparable Western alliance figures were released.

Thatcher, Schmidt Warn EEC Partners They Will Fight for Financial Reforms

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
HALTON, England — Britain and West Germany Tuesday warned their partners in the European Economic Community, including France, that they intended to fight hard for basic reforms in the way the community pays its bills.

This morning's press conference was held in a baronial 19th-century house built by Alfred de Rothschild, which is now the officers mess of a Royal Air Force base.

Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist whose victory Sunday ended 23 years of conservative rule in France, is expected to call for June legislative elections shortly after he takes office between May 24 and 26.

On the eve of the meeting, British Defense Minister John Nott said he hoped the alliance would continue high military spending, but that it should try to measure capability in new ways, without using the 3 percent as a rigid rule.

Mr. Chirac, who failed to wholeheartedly support his re-election campaign, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's aides are privately labeling Mr. Giscard d'Estaing a loser who was roundly repudiated by the electorate after seven years of office and are suggesting that he have the good grace to step aside and allow conservatives to rally behind the allegedly more vigorous leadership of Mr. Chirac.

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An 1845 Letter And Stamp Sold For \$1 Million

GENEVA — An 1845 letter and stamp known as the "Blue Boy" has been bought for \$1 million, the highest price ever paid for a philatelic item, a dealer said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed at a joint news conference that "we do not feel we can go on ignoring the fact that the present system results in two big contributors and eight beneficiaries."

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Center-Right Split May Help Mitterrand Win Assembly Elections

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The increasingly bitter divisions among French conservatives appear to be boosting President Francois Mitterrand's chances of winning a legislative majority that would back his leftist program.

Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist whose victory Sunday ended 23 years of conservative rule in France, is expected to call for June legislative elections shortly after he takes office between May 24 and 26.

Senate Unit Curbs U.S. Salvador Aid

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to impose restrictions on U.S. military aid to El Salvador that would require President Reagan to certify that the Salvadoran government was making "significant progress" in implementing human rights, economic, and political changes.

83 Guatemalans Reported Killed

GUATEMALA CITY — A leftist guerrilla group Monday claimed that it killed 83 soldiers in recent ambushes of army convoys, and warned drivers to stay away from military trucks on Guatemalan roads to avoid injuries.

Aid to Pakistan

The proposed \$500-million-a-year package of American military and economic aid for Pakistan falls short of matching Soviet military assistance to India, which, according to a senior Pakistani official, was what his government wanted Washington to do. Page 3.

TOMORROW

The United Arab Emirates, virtually undeveloped when it became an independent federation nearly 10 years ago, has made significant economic progress thanks to the sale of oil. At the same time, political unity has been forged and maintained, but not without difficulties. These and other aspects of the Emirates are examined in a special supplement tomorrow in the International Herald Tribune.

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U.S. Radar Planes: Controversial Role in Mideast Power Game

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Israeli jet fighters, including U.S.-built F-15s, shot down nine Soviet-built Syrian MiG-21s in air battles over Lebanon in 1979, a key to the Israeli victories lay in a small, ungainly looking plane that was circling out of sight far from the battles.

The plane was also built in the United States, by Grumman, and is known as the E-2C Hawkeye. It is a radar surveillance aircraft, much smaller than the four-engine E-3A AWACS surveillance jets the United States has agreed to sell Saudi Arabia.

But it does the same kind of job, using electronic eyes to spot approaching enemy aircraft 200 miles (320 kilometers) away.

It is in large measure because Israel knows what Hawkeye can do that it is most worried about the Reagan administration's controversial proposal to sell five Boeing-built Airborne Warning and Control System jets to the Saudis beginning in 1985.

Spot Anything

The Hawkeye radar, according to informed sources, picked up the Syrian MiGs as they were rolling down the runway, and the Israelis were waiting for them. A new brochure from Grumman extolling the Hawkeye confirms this, reporting that "Syrian MiGs are constantly under surveillance even while taking

off from bases near Damascus." Sources say the Hawkeye radar can spot anything going more than 80 mph.

Pentagon officials briefing reporters last month played down the likelihood that AWACS could become a threat to Israel and stressed its importance to the Saudis in meeting challenges from other countries. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. also recently urged congressional opponents of the sale to wait for final details before labeling it a threat to Israel.

But there are some U.S. military specialists experienced in both Middle East affairs and AWACS operations who take a different view.

They believe the plane could become a source of instability in the Middle East. It could even, they feel, again catch Americans in an Arab-Israeli shoot-out. That happened in 1967 when Israeli ships and planes shot up and almost sank the USS Liberty, a Navy intelligence ship that was eavesdropping off the Gaza Strip.

In the view of the military specialists critical of the proposal, Saudi AWACS, with their ability to look hundreds of miles across borders, will heighten Israeli fears that their pre-eminent military striking arm — their air force — will be living in "a glass house."

Thus, some specialists believe that if an AWACS were operating over Saudi territory anywhere near Israel's borders during a crisis in the Middle East, it

likely would be one of the first targets hit by Israeli planes. If Americans were helping the Saudis operate the complex planes, it is conceivable that another Liberty-type incident could develop, they say.

Senior officials in both State and Defense departments, however, believe this scenario is far-fetched. If Israel launched a pre-emptive attack against AWACS, it undoubtedly would be with the help of the four Hawkeye planes the United States sold it in 1978. Hawkeye was originally developed for, and is in service with, the U.S. Navy.

Keeping Track

AWACS and Hawkeye can keep track of each other electronically, although the AWACS radar has a somewhat longer range. Hawkeye, however, also has a passive detection system that would allow the Israelis to spot the AWACS radar beam even when the Hawkeye radar is turned off.

Beyond this potential Israeli-Saudi game of electronic cat and mouse, Egypt also has said it wants to buy the Hawkeye. The Egyptians, mindful of Libya and other hostile Arab air forces, believe it will add stability and defense capability for the region when they, too, have these planes.

But skeptics among the U.S. specialists believe the prospect of three different air forces flying in the same area with sophisticated radar surveillance

planes supplied by the United States might put more of a hair-trigger on pre-emptive strikes during a period of high tension.

U.S. experts familiar with AWACS and Hawkeye say they are superior, especially AWACS, to anything of their kind in the world, including warning planes in service or under development in the Soviet Union and Britain. No other allied country has been given AWACS, although 18 planes are on order for the NATO command in Europe.

Skeptics believe the Saudi AWACS will not only make Israel nervous, but Iran and Iraq as well. They argue that these planes, which can stay in the air 11 hours, or double that with aerial refueling, could keep an eye on the region but be based on Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean, or in Oman and kept under U.S. control.

U.S. Sale to Japan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States plans to sell Japan an additional four E-2C Hawkeye planes for about \$270 million. Japan previously bought four of the aircraft.

The Pentagon said Monday that a formal notification of the new sale was sent to Congress. Military officials noted that the deal had been in the works long before last week's visit to Washington by Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Afghanistan Leader Denies Inviting Russians

NEW DELHI — Afghan President Babrak Karmal said Soviet troops were in Afghanistan months before he came to power but they did not help assassinate his predecessor.

Mr. Karmal, in an unusual speech Monday, quoted Western news reports to convince his nation that he did not invite the first Soviet troops into Afghanistan. "I must tell you that the Soviet military never had a hand in the overthrow of the Amin regime," Mr. Karmal said, referring to the late Premier Hafizullah Amin who was killed in a coup December 27, 1979 as Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan enabling Mr. Karmal to take office.

"The limited contingent of Soviet armed forces was in Afghanistan during the regimes of President Mohammed Taraki and Amin and before I was chosen to take over power," Mr. Karmal said in a speech broadcast by Soviet-controlled Radio Kabul.

Bolivia Reports Isolated Rebellion Put Down

LA PAZ — The government said Tuesday that it had forced the surrender of a rebel parachute unit by rallying commanders loyal to President Luis Garcia Meza. There was no violence reported.

Gen. Garcia Meza flew Monday to the west-central city of Cochabamba, met with the commanders and forced the rebel leader, Col. Emilio Lanza, to surrender a government statement said. The military said he would go on trial. Col. Carlos Turdera, commander of the army division stationed in Cochabamba, said the uprising was an isolated movement.

Meanwhile, Hugo Banzer, president of Bolivia from 1971 to 1978, flew to Argentina on Tuesday because of a "lack of guarantees regarding his personal security," his wife said. Another former president, Alberto Natusch Busch, was arrested in La Paz on Monday, according to statement by his family. Both men have been considered major opponents of the Garcia Meza government.

Shcharansky Dying in Prison, His Wife Says

WASHINGTON — The Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky is near death in a Soviet prison, his wife, Avital, asserted Tuesday. After months in solitary confinement, she said, his eyesight and memory are failing and his weight has dropped from about 140 pounds to 108.

She said that attempts by Mr. Shcharansky's mother to see him have been unsuccessful, but that they had learned of his condition from his letters and from conversations with prison officials. He was arrested in 1977, charged with anti-Soviet propaganda and sentenced to three years in prison and 10 years in a work camp.

"His mother has the impression," the dissident's wife said Tuesday, that prison officials "have permission from Moscow to finish my husband." Mrs. Shcharansky, who now lives in Israel, met with John Scammon, U.S. deputy secretary of state for Soviet affairs, and was met Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

W. German Police Suspect 2 in Aide's Slaying

BONN — Police investigating the slaying of the economics minister of Hesse state said Tuesday that they suspected a man and woman of the killing. Investigators said a couple in their 20s were seen near the suburban Frankfurt home of Heinz Herbert Karry at about the time he was shot in his bed early Monday.

Federal public prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said that weapon used in the killing, a U.S.-made, .22-caliber target-shooting pistol, found by two youths near Mr. Karry's home, was one of four that were stolen from a U.S. Army depot in 1970. Sources close to the investigation said extracts of both the left and the right were known to have stolen arms from the depot.

Hesse police said the two suspects were seen in a red car. Police meanwhile were examining an aluminum ladder used to reach the bedroom window of Mr. Karry's house. Mr. Rebmann's office said it suspected that the killing had a political motive.

Party Chief Asks West Berlin Minority Rule

BERLIN — The chairman of West Berlin's Free Democratic Party, key to a political deadlock in the city following inconclusive elections, said Tuesday that he wanted the Christian Democrats to form a minority government.

Juergen Kunze told reporters that some FDP deputies should abstain when the city parliament votes for a new mayor next month to ensure that Richard von Weizsaecker, head of the Christian Democrats (CDU) in West Berlin, obtained the post.

His statement was the first concrete proposal for a solution to the stalemate produced by Sunday's poll, which brought a strong shift in the CDU and left two seats short of a majority in the new assembly.

West Berlin has been governed for 18 years by a coalition of the liberal, Free Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party, like the one forming the federal government in Bonn. The West Berlin vote has drawn close attention because it may indicate national political trends.

Mr. Kunze is opposed to a coalition with the conservative Christian Democrats and said his compromise would make this unnecessary.

Foreign Press Assailed in Belfast Riots

Northern Ireland believe the presence of so many of the world's press, particularly photographers and television cameramen, encouraged some youths to riot in the province.

Reliable sources said a few foreign newsmen "staged" dramatic pictures by asking rioters to pose, and that in some cases they even paid money to get pictures or film they wanted.

Price of a Bullet
A Belfast daily newspaper, the Newsletter, reported that one television crew offered children £5 (\$10.50) for each plastic bullet fired at them by security forces.

The London Sunday Express made similar allegations against television crews, accusing them of handing out money.

An experienced British photographer, Tony McGrath of another London Sunday newspaper, the Observer, was so disturbed by the conduct of other photographers that he insisted on writing a story on the subject himself.

"For the first time in 12 years of covering the world's conflicts and especially the troubles in Northern Ireland, I have felt sufficiently angry and disturbed to question seriously the objectivity of some of my colleagues," he wrote.

A Reuters correspondent saw a group of photographers, who had stopped to film a burning barricade in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls Road last week, ask a boy who appeared to be around 6 years old to pose in front of the flames. They asked him to pull his woolen

Ban on Blackjack Card Counters Outlawed by Court in New Jersey

TRENTON, N.J. — Blackjack players who use memory skills to keep track of what cards have been dealt cannot be barred from Atlantic City gambling casinos, according to a ruling by a three-judge panel of the Appellate Division of State Superior Court.

In an unanimous verdict, the panel Monday upheld the argument made by such a player, Kenneth S. Uston, who maintained that when the Resorts International casino in Atlantic City evicted him two years ago, it had discriminated against him.

The New Jersey Casino Control Commission had told him that a casino had a common-law right to bar anyone it chose from its property as a trespasser.

"It is plainly implicit," the judges said in their decision Monday, "that a casino itself is not empowered to blacklist and exclude a person despite the apparent failure of the commission as yet to execute this delegation of authority."

Resorts International and the commission immediately obtained a stay of the court action, pending its appeal to the State Supreme Court. Joel H. Sterns, an attorney for Resorts, said the ruling made New Jersey the only place where a court order allowed counters to play blackjack.

Polish Court Registers Rural Solidarity

WARSAW — A district court registered Rural Solidarity, the independent union that claims to represent about 2.5 million of Poland's private farmers, on Tuesday in the final step of the union's political battle for official recognition.

In Moscow, Pravda renewed its condemnation of the Solidarity trade union for industrial workers, claiming that its leaders are advocating more strikes in an effort to destroy the Socialist system. "Only in the atmosphere of chaos and instability can they count on achieving their cowardly aims — to dismantle Socialism in Poland," the party daily said.

A procession of farmers wearing Rural Solidarity's white-and-green badges and carrying Polish flags, religious banners and crucifixes marched to the district court for Tuesday's two-hour hearing.

Outside, a crowd estimated at 4,000 listened as loudspeakers broadcast the proceedings. They heard a Rural Solidarity legal adviser tell the court, "Farmers today promise Poland they will never betray her."

The crowd applauded and cheered as Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak proclaimed, "The union is registered. The headquarters will

be in Warsaw. It will operate on the basis of its charter. The members will be individual farmers covering the territory of Poland, and the union chairman will be Jan Kulaj."

Mr. Kulaj, 23, had been carried into the courtroom standing on the shoulders of supporters. Before entering, he raised his right fist in the air and shouted, "Farmers. Poland belongs to us."

Decision Formality
The court decision was considered a formality, since the Sejm (parliament) passed a law last week allowing Rural Solidarity to operate.

Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania had opposed registering the farmers' union, arguing that there was no need for another political force in the countryside.

Turks Seize Greek Boat
ANKARA — The Turkish Coast Guard seized a Greek fishing boat near the Greek island of Mithini after it allegedly entered Turkish territorial waters without permission.

The Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday, Mithini is about 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the Turkish Aegean coast.

Thatcher, Schmidt Warn EEC They Want Reforms

Kingdom and Germany, they can be, and will be solved," the chancellor said. The prime minister answered, "yes, we are," when asked if the two were again friends, following a bitter clash over fishing rights at their last meeting seven weeks ago at the Dutch city of Maastricht.

Although obviously anticipating a fierce tussle with Mr. Mitterrand, the two leaders were careful to say cordial things about him and his victory in the presidential election Sunday.

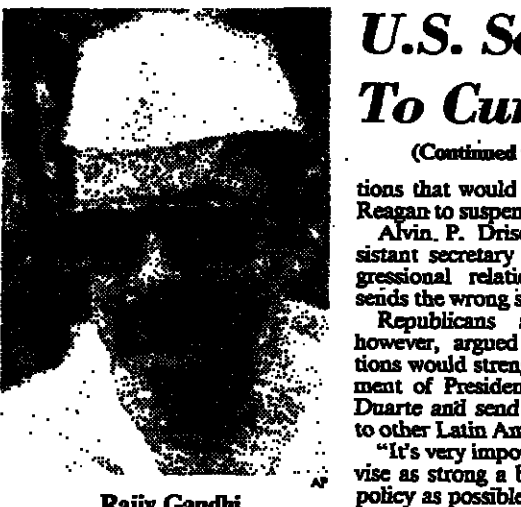
"This is not the first time we have had a transfer of power in the community," Mrs. Thatcher said. "It is for France to choose her president and for us to work with France's choice. I hope and believe I will establish the same good personal relationship with him as Chancellor Schmidt and I enjoy."

"I underline strongly what has been said about our mutual, joint attitude of extending a warm welcome," Mr. Schmidt declared.

Communist Ministers
Nonetheless, participants in the talks from both sides expressed apprehension about the possibility that Mr. Mitterrand might be obliged to include Communist ministers in his government. These would be the first such ministers in any EEC member country.

On the budget, Mr. Schmidt said that he would insist that the Community live within the present ceiling on its expenditure, which is 1 percent of the revenues from the value-added (sales) tax in the member countries. That limit is about to be reached because of unchecked growth in farm subsidies, and the chancellor said reform of the common agricultural policy would therefore be a necessity. He also said he would demand limits on the amount any country could be asked to contribute and limits on the amount any country could receive.

France has resolutely opposed any change in the subsidy system. The British and West German leaders said that they expected the EEC Commission to produce reform proposals for consideration at the next community summit meeting in Luxembourg on June 30. They added that they hoped to make the required decisions, at least in principle, before Dec. 31.



Rajiv Gandhi

Gandhi Son To Run for Parliament

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's only surviving son, Rajiv, formally entered India's political arena on Monday to contest the parliamentary seat left vacant by the death of his younger brother, Sanjay, in an airplane crash nearly a year ago.

If successful, the 36-year-old professional pilot is almost certain to eventually assume the position of his late brother as one of India's most powerful men despite his near-total lack of political experience.

The announcement of Mr. Gandhi's plans ended months of speculation that he would bow to pressures from within his mother's Congress I Party to fill the void left by his brother's death.

The parliamentary by-election, in the Amethi constituency of Uttar Pradesh, about 300 miles (480 kilometers) east of the capital, is scheduled for June 14.

Mr. Gandhi resigned last week from the job that he had held for nearly a decade as a pilot with India's state-owned domestic carrier, Indian Airlines. He joined the Congress I Party early Monday before leaving for Amethi to file his election papers later in the day.

At his first news conference, Mr. Gandhi said that he made the decision to enter politics entirely on his own, without consulting his mother.

For most of his adult life, Mr. Gandhi was so adept at keeping out of the public eye that many did not realize that Mrs. Gandhi had a second son.

Mrs. Gandhi's style of rule is to delegate authority through a few trusted aides. Until his death, Sanjay was her closest political confidant. Although political observers believe Mr. Gandhi will require seasoning before Mrs. Gandhi can delegate major powers to him, they point out that he already has her complete confidence — and that is something very few accomplish.

Costa Rica has resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba at a consular level in 1977 after a 15-year break.

The ministry said Cuba's charge d'affaires at its UN mission, Felix Pita Astudillo, had accused Costa Rica of supporting an alleged counter-revolutionary campaign by the United States against Cuba.

The Costa Rican decision, reflecting a mood of increasing coolness toward Havana in the region, followed a break announced in March in Colombia, which had accused Cuba of training anti-government guerrillas.

BL Announces Plant Closings, Job Reduction
LONDON — Britain's state-owned car maker BL Tuesday announced plans to cut about 5,000 jobs and end production of its latest sports car, the TR-7.

The announcement was made to workers as a strike held up production of the Mini-Metro, the car that BL hopes will lead it back to profitability. BL said it planned over the next two years to close several plants, including the one that makes the TR-7.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, commenting on the walkout, told the House of Commons that Britain had two cars that were winners in the world market, the Mini-Metro and the Ford Escort.

"It is absolutely crazy that those who produce them should be on strike," she said.

Soviet Ships Leave Cuba
WASHINGTON — A four-ship Soviet naval squadron sailed from Havana on Monday after a month of operations in the Caribbean, the U.S. Navy reported Tuesday.



ENCOUNTER — President-elect Francois Mitterrand paused to chat on a Paris street Tuesday.

JPL 10150

White House Social Security Proposal could Encourage After-65 Retirement

By Lou Cannon and Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration proposed major reductions Tuesday for Social Security recipients who are older than 65, along with other changes that would encourage retirement after that age.

Richard S. Schweiker said the only effect the proposals would have on the 31 million retirees now receiving benefits would be a three-month delay in the 11.2-percent cost-of-living increase this year, from July to September, leading to an estimated saving of \$4.5 billion. But in response to questions, administration officials acknowledged that proposed changes in the formula used to compute benefits would reduce Social Security checks for future retirees 3 percent by 1987. This would mean, they explained, that an average Social Security recipient retiring at 65 on Jan. 1, 1987, would receive a monthly check of \$691.90 com-

pared to the \$719 he or she would receive under the current law.

Mr. Schweiker said: "If these proposals are enacted, we will not only put Social Security back on sound financial ground indefinitely, but also will be able to significantly lessen the taxes of those supporting the system." A benefit cut would also help the administration reduce future federal deficits.

Under the administration proposal, people retiring at 63 would receive 55 percent of their full benefits, rather than the current 80 percent. The "earnings test" for recipients over 65, under which benefits are reduced \$1 for every \$2 earned above \$5,500, would be phased out over a three-year period.

This is expected to encourage Social Security recipients to work at least until 65 and, in some cases, longer, thus reducing retirement costs and increasing tax receipts. The administration's estimate is that the dollar savings would be \$17 billion between 1982 and 1986.

President Reagan has repeatedly promised that he would not reduce benefits for those already on the Social Security rolls. He opposed a Senate resolution last week to change the formula for calculating cost-of-living increases in benefit levels. But in order to keep his promise, the administration has come up with an alternative that would have an even greater effect on the benefits of future retirees.

"Some of these changes will be difficult," Mr. Schweiker said. "But as things now stand, without changes, the Social Security trust fund deficit could climb as high as \$11 billion in the next five years."

The administration hopes to mobilize some political support for its proposal by reducing planned increases in Social Security payroll taxes beginning in 1985. The plan would also reduce Social Security payments for workers beginning in 1985, cutting that year's payments to 6.45 percent of the first \$29,700 earned. Under legislation passed by Congress in 1978, the current rate of 6.65 percent is scheduled to rise to 7.05 percent in 1985 and 7.65 percent in 1990.

A person entering the work force now would save \$33,600 during his or her career in Social Security taxes, the administration claimed.

Another feature of the proposal, to delay the scheduled cost-of-living increase from July until September, would indeed be a cut in benefits of existing recipients, contrary to what the president promised as recently as Feb. 18. But administration officials said the effect would be minimal.

Pentagon List Of Expendable Bases Reported

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has compiled and sent to the White House a list of military bases that could be closed or shrunk to save money, according to government officials.

Although the list is being kept secret in hopes of forestalling a congressional storm, one official said Monday that 50 was a good estimate of the number of bases being reviewed by the Defense Department and the Office of Management and Budget.

In addition to saving money, defense officials said, closing or reducing some bases would demonstrate to Congress and the public that President Reagan is demanding economies in military as well as civilian programs.

Budget chief David A. Stockman is said by administration officials to consider such symbolism vital to Mr. Reagan's effort to persuade Congress to accept proposed cuts in federal income taxes.

Former Defense Secretary Harold Brown said shortly before leaving office that millions of dollars could be saved if politicians would agree to closing bases that the military no longer needs.

3 TV Networks Are Sued in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner, founder of the Cable News Network, says he has filed suit against the three major television networks and President Reagan in an effort to break up what he called "predatory and illegal practices" involving the pooling of TV news coverage.

Mr. Turner, who also owns WTBS-TV in Atlanta, said Monday that his suit, filed in U.S. District Court there, also names James A. Baker, the White House chief of staff, and Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary, as defendants.

"For at least 15 years," he declared, "ABC, CBS and NBC have been the principal participants in the market for the production of TV news programming, and they have enjoyed a monopoly over this market. Our efforts to break this monopoly outside the legal process have been fruitless, and now we are forced to take this action, both for the good of the news business and for the good of the American people."



A car falls out of the back of a crumbling building into a large, growing sinkhole in Florida.

More Buildings Fall Into Yawning Florida Sinkhole

United Press International

WINTER PARK, Fla. — Two more commercial buildings crumbled "by bits and pieces" into a yawning sinkhole that is turning one Winter Park neighborhood into an expensive dump.

Fire officials in the central Florida city said the chasm continued to gnaw at earth beneath a laundry building and an adjacent printing shop, and there was little hope that either business would be spared.

Authorities erected a 4,000-foot, chain-link fence to keep onlookers and opportunistic vendors, selling hot dogs, lemonade and "Winter

Park Sinkhole" T-shirts, back from the edge of the abyss and said there is little they can do beyond that.

City officials said damage estimates were in the millions of dollars. Geologists said the hole might widen another 100 feet.

On Monday, engineers from the Florida Department of Transportation, using surveying equipment, calculated the hole measures 333 feet east to west and 300 feet north to south — slightly larger than a soccer field. The center, which has begun to fill with water, is about 46 feet deep to the water line.

Botha Warns Mugabe on Guerrilla Office

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has strongly intimated that if Zimbabwe allowed the banned African National Congress to open offices in that country, it would be regarded as a hostile act inviting retaliation by South Africa.

Mr. Botha's remarks, made Monday during a press conference for foreign correspondents, came amid a period of heightened tension between the two governments, the worst since Zimbabwe became independent in April, 1980.

They also tend to confirm what has appeared in recent months to be a permanently hardened attitude by South Africa toward any kind of facility for the anti-Pretoria guerrilla organization in neighboring states and a greater willingness to take cross-border, pre-emptive military action.

This was most dramatically illustrated Jan. 30, when South African forces made a night raid on offices of the ANC in the outlying suburb of Mozambique's capital city of Maputo. The offices were allegedly used to plan sabotage attacks against South Africa.

Direct Action

"The ANC will only open offices if they wish to organize a direct action, otherwise, I can't see what their actual idea with offices would be," Mr. Botha replied when asked if he regarded offices of the guerrilla movement, as opposed to bases, to be legitimate military targets.

"Offices to my mind are the beginning of action against a neighboring country and should that happen, we will deal with it in the way we find proper," he said.

Mr. Botha also said that South Africa "will be able to live with" a government run by the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) in neighboring Namibia. But he expressed doubt they would ever participate in an election or win it if they did.

"Should SWAPO come into power in a constitutional way," he said, "I don't think there can be any objection ... I doubt very much whether they would ever happen, because in the first instance, I don't think they are interested in elections and secondly, I don't think they can win elections in South-West Africa."

Earlier, Mr. Botha said that "if neighboring countries allow terrorists to use those countries as springboards against South Africa, then those countries must not be surprised if they get hurt ... If [Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert] Mugabe would treat his neighbors in a decent way, he has nothing to fear from us. But we cannot allow terrorists to operate from any country against South Africa without action being taken on our part."

3 Hurt in Bomb Blast Aboard French Train

United Press International

PARIS — Three persons were injured slightly in the explosion of two bombs aboard a high-speed train shortly after it pulled out of Paris for the city of Lyon, railroad officials said.

Officials said Monday that the train, composed of two sections of the 150 mph-plus cars, stopped immediately after the explosions. Passengers in the first section, which was not affected by the blast, continued on to their destination.

The so-called Jacques Mesrine group — named after France's former No. 1 public enemy who was killed by police in 1979 — claimed responsibility.

Olympic Airways Strike

Reuters

ATHENS — Olympic Airways, the Greek airline, Tuesday canceled 21 domestic and international flights because of a strike by company technicians, an airline spokesman said.

Pakistan Is Disappointed But Accepts U.S. Aid Plan

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The proposed \$500-million-a-year package of American military and economic aid for Pakistan falls short of matching Soviet military assistance to India, which, according to a senior Pakistani official, was what his government wanted Washington to do.

"We would have wanted the West to sell us military equipment on concessional terms similar to those given by the Soviet Union to India," said the Pakistani official, who took part in the aid talks in Washington.

Last fall the Russians agreed to sell arms to India that they valued at \$1.6 billion. The terms of that sale reportedly provided for repayment in 15 years and an additional 10-year grace period with interest of 2 percent.

Furthermore, repayment would be in either commodities or local currency, thereby conserving foreign reserves. Pakistani and Western analysts also said the prices set for the military equipment were sharply discounted by the Soviet Union.

Actual Value

A Pakistani military source said that the actual value of the Soviet equipment being sent to India would be \$7 billion if purchased at market prices, while a U.S. military expert placed the figure closer to \$4 billion.

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry official said the American government had made it clear that it could not offer reduced rates since prices were established by manufacturers; nor could it accept payments in commodities. All Washington could do, he said, was to provide loans on concessional terms.

Still, the Pakistani official said that the proposal was acceptable and represented a major improvement over the two-year, \$400-million package offered by the Carter administration and spurned by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

The official, who asked not to be named, said that the major advantage of the new plan was that it called for annual credits of \$500 million for five years. "This whole thing is a long-term arrangement, not a one-shot affair, and thereby makes the entire process much more credible," he said. "What we had been looking for is credible and durable assurances of U.S. support."

The senior official in Pakistan said many details remained to be worked out but that the proposal being pushed by the Reagan administration called for each annual allotment to include \$400 million in military credits and \$100 million in economic assistance.

These allocations depend on the efforts of the administration to amend the so-called Symington

Senate Says Reagan Tax Bill Lacks Committee Support

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, says that President Reagan lacks majority support on the tax-writing panel.

Mr. Dole said his committee has serious reservations about the bill, which he said would cut tax rates by 30 percent over the next 10 years.

He said the bill would cut tax rates by 30 percent over the next 10 years, but that he would prefer to start doing so only after the Ways and Means Committee has shaped the bill it will send to the House floor.

The House committee may start deliberating on taxes on May 27 but it is uncertain whether the bill will be ready by June 9.

Sen. Dole said it was tactically correct for the administration to refuse to discuss compromise at this point. He expects to hear the "administration line" when Mr. Reagan testifies before the Finance Committee on Wednesday.

But "at the appropriate time," he said, the administration should outline to the four senior tax legislators — himself, Sen. Long, Rep. Rostenkowski and Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee — what concessions it might make.

"We've got to retain enough flexibility to accommodate the real world," Sen. Dole said in discussing the formation of a bipartisan committee majority.

Waiting for House

Sen. Dole said that he meant to continue the committee's tradition of bipartisan majorities on major tax bills but that he had not yet talked specifics with Sen. Russell B. Long, the Louisiana Democrat who formerly chaired the Senate panel.

"When you want to cut up the pie, that's when you want to talk to Russell," Sen. Dole explained.

He said the Finance Committee could start drafting a tax bill as early as June 9, but that he would prefer to start doing so only after the Ways and Means Committee has shaped the bill it will send to the House floor.

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Senate Defeats Attempt to Bar 3-Year Tax Cuts

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican-dominated Senate has rejected an amendment to the fiscal 1982 budget that would have barred enactment of President Reagan's proposed three-year, 30-percent cut in personal income tax rates.

The tax amendment, defeated Monday night by a vote of 74 to 26, was proposed by Democratic Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, the ranking minority member of the Budget Committee.

The proposal would have accommodated a tax cut of only \$4 billion, instead of the \$54 billion cut envisioned by the 30-percent tax plan, which Mr. Reagan supports. The amendment would have increased projected revenues by \$32 billion and reduced the projected budget deficit to \$48.8 billion to \$16.8 billion.

Republican leaders pointed out Monday's vote did not bind the Senate to support the Kemp-Roth plan but merely provided a measure that was compatible with the president's tax plan.

Democrats Help

The action occurred as the Republican majority easily defeated efforts to modify a \$699.1-billion budget approved by the Senate Budget Committee. In most cases, the Republicans had the support of Democratic members.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, a Republican and chairman of the Budget Committee, said the administration's view of the need for tax reduction: "For years, we believed that the most important function of the federal government was to tax our people to pay for the programs we were concerned about spreading the savings that we forgot where the savings came from."

Though he noted that a vote against the amendment would bind only those who supported a revenue or that could accommodate a tax cut, Sen. Domenici said

that in fiscal 1982 "taxes will go up \$40.7 billion if we don't have the tax cut."

Another Republican, Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee, said, "Whatever we do in the Finance Committee, we aren't even going to keep up with taxation" — the automatic increases in taxes caused by inflation driving taxpayers into higher brackets.

The budget resolution sets spending ceilings, a revenue floor and a projected deficit. The spending ceilings cover broad categories, such as military and public works, but do not allocate funds within those categories. That job will be done by the authorizing committees.

Democratic Sens. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York and Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio contrasted the funding of water projects with funding of water projects which survived the Senate Budget Committee almost intact.

"We're not going to worry about people who will go hungry and people who will be starving; we're not going to worry about senior citizens going cold this winter, but don't lay a hand on those water projects," Sen. Metzenbaum said.

"What's so sacred about water projects?"

'Orphaned Children'

Sen. Moynihan noted that "suddenly orphaned children in foster homes are not to be entitled to a share of their support from the federal government, but the insensate expenditure of federal moneys on water projects in the Western part of the nation continues unabated."

Another Democrat, Sen. Carl Levin of Michigan, asked, "If we can cut Social Security minimum benefits, if we can tell older people to tighten their belts, why can't we economize on water projects?"

Sen. Domenici argued that water problems had been neglected. "If anything, this budget should have money added for water resources," he said.

The Senate rejected, 81 to 13, a proposal by Democratic Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin to require a balanced budget by eliminating the \$48.8-billion deficit without specifying how the funds would be saved.

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Jack Card in Court

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected a challenge to the use of a "jack card" by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The court, in a 5-4 decision, upheld the bank's use of the card to collect fees from its members.

The bank argued that the card was necessary to cover the costs of its operations.

The dissenting justices argued that the card was an unfair practice.

The court's decision is expected to have a significant impact on the banking industry.

The case was brought by a group of small banks.

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Talk of War in Mideast

For the first time since October, 1973, there is serious talk of war between Israel and an Arab neighbor. Following a familiar pattern of one thing leading to another, Syria has installed Soviet surface-to-air missiles on the Beirut-Damascus road and along the Syrian-Lebanese border. This challenges Israel's previously uncontested control of Lebanese air space. The Syrian force occupying Lebanon has also taken command of key mountain ridges. The combination, according to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, constitutes an intolerable threat to Israel's security. According to Mr. Begin, the Israeli air force planned to take out the missiles at the end of April, but was frustrated by the weather. Subsequently, Israel agreed to let the United States try to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis, which has substantial political dimensions. Both Mr. Begin and Syrian leader Hafez Assad need to rally internal support at the moment and the missiles provide the opportunity to do that by acting tough.

U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib is now shuttling back and forth trying to prevent the fifth Arab-Israeli war in 33 years from breaking out. It will take the most creative kind of diplomacy to come up with a plan that will satisfy both the Syrians and the Israelis. At a minimum, Israel wants a return to the status quo ante with the air space free and Syrian troops off the Lebanese mountain peaks. Mr. Begin might settle for just the air space. Mr. Assad, having moved the missiles in after Israeli pilots downed two Syrian helicopters, is not likely to take them out without a face-saving gesture that will protect his political and diplomatic flanks.

The real fear, though, is that Mr. Begin, Mr. Assad or both will decide that the best payoff will result from a war, which probably would be a short, limited conflict. But other Arab countries could come to Mr. Assad's aid, or Israel might decide to strike deeply into Syria. Either decision could lead to superpower involvement. The risks are high and the only seeming certainty is that if Syria doesn't take out the missiles, Israel will. The Soviet Union has its envoy in the area, too. The United States cannot control Israel's actions and the Soviet Union cannot control Syria, but if a way is not found to get the missiles out of Syria to prevent war, it could be because one superpower wasn't trying hard enough.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Mitterrand, Still Running

Thirty million French voters, we would like to believe, can't be wrong. A majority of them voted for change and they are sure to get it, perhaps more than they bargained for. What kind of change? That, alas, even Francois Mitterrand, the winner in Sunday's presidential runoff, is in no position to say.

Many owners of French assets seem unwilling to wait to find out; they think Mr. Mitterrand is committed to reflationary France's economy, risking more inflation, and to nationalizing some major industries. Americans naturally wonder how far the new president will move away from the alliance and, despite his anti-Soviet views, what allied interests he may barter for Communist support at home. Valid though they are, these concerns are premature. By swinging left to oust President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the French have knowingly chosen uncertainty.

Nothing will even begin to come into focus until after two more rounds of voting, probably next month. Mr. Mitterrand wants a new National Assembly more congenial to his views — without the present conservative majority, which could paralyze government, but also without a Communist stranglehold on the left. Getting such a realignment will be vastly more difficult than was winning a two-man race last Sunday. A parliamentary election will be contested in two stages by four main parties and several smaller ones, in 491 separate districts.

Indeed, to get the center-left majority he seems to prefer, Mr. Mitterrand would have to capture the support of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's center party allies. That, in turn, probably requires a major change in the electoral system, which now favors the right-wing

Gaullists. Although they received roughly the same number of votes in the 1978 parliamentary election, the Gaullists took 30 percent of the seats to the Socialists' 21 percent.

A proportional system would favor a center-left coalition, but it would also risk a larger Communist bloc. In any case, if the present Assembly resists a new electoral law, it could be changed only by a national referendum, which Mr. Mitterrand is unlikely to risk.

So the chances are that the Mitterrand government will have to govern by bargaining simultaneously with the center parties and the Communists, balancing one against the other. And the only sure thing about that process is that its course cannot be predicted.

The post-election financial panic should not run long; the Bank of France can probably use its large reserves to prevent a hemorrhage. There is no point in now pressing Mr. Mitterrand about NATO nuclear missiles or how his dependence on Communist votes might affect France's relations with either Moscow or the allies. The strength and stability of his regime will have to be determined before it can choose its course.

De Gaulle's main monument, the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, has provided political stability and extraordinary economic progress for 23 years. Now there begins the first transfer of power from right to left, with the nation divided down the middle. For the foreseeable future, Mr. Mitterrand will be concerned not so much with how to use his new office as how to secure the powers it has had for a generation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France's New President

Francois Mitterrand won middle-of-the-road voters' support by promising to solve unemployment, reform the tax system, improve working conditions and increase social welfare. Economic changes, however, inevitable will be restrained by the recession in all the Western economies.

— From the People's Daily (Peking).

French voters showed their dissatisfaction with the economic policies of incumbent President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the general decline that those policies caused in the nation's standard of living.

— From Izvestia (Moscow).

It remains to be seen whether President-elect Mitterrand will carry out his proposed program of nationalization. Mr. Mitterrand will be wise enough not to jeopardize his chance of success in leading the French people by committing himself to rash actions unnecessarily.

— From the Indonesian Observer (Jakarta).

France has decided to swim against the wave of conservatism which covers the Western world. The real result of the election will

not be known until France holds its elections for a new Assembly, where conservatives now hold the majority.

— From the Morning Herald (Sydney).

It will be necessary to remember throughout Mr. Mitterrand's term that he rode to power with the help of the Communist Party of France and it is never easy for anyone to get off the tiger's back.

— From the Nation Review (Bangkok).

We must caution that French-Arab relations could change because of Mr. Mitterrand's election and we urge Arabs to demonstrate self-confidence in resistance to his allegedly pro-Israeli position. Arabs are perfectly capable of perpetuating a pro-Arab France.

— From Al-Rai Al-Ram (Kuwait).

The election result is a reminder, if one was needed, of the health of French democracy, showing that the opposition is not indefinitely excluded from power. It is also a tribute to the stability and self-confidence which France has recovered in recent years that the electorate felt that it could take such a bold step.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago May 13, 1906

DENVER — Dr. E.P. Blomer, who has just visited the insane asylums in the West, states that strawberries are the cause of much insanity. He says each year is marked by an increase of insanity during the strawberry season, and when the berry is out of season the records of the asylums show a marked decrease in the causes of insanity. He gave figures to support this theory. Dr. Blomer is unable to explain the reason for this, but cites the fact that many persons are unable to eat strawberries without suffering from a rash. He believes the berries affect the minds of nervous persons instead of the bodies.

Fifty Years Ago May 13, 1931

MADRID — Madrid itself was quiet today, but the anti-religious disorders have spread to other centers in the provinces. Martial law either has been proclaimed in Cadiz, Granada, Malaga, Seville and Alicante. In all these cities, riots including the firing of religious buildings have occurred today and the military has been summoned to quell the demonstrators. Members of the Cabinet are becoming more strongly vociferous in accusing the monarchists of direct action in fomenting these disturbances in order to embarrass the republican government. Meanwhile, monarchists press for the restoration.



'Rest the Vocal Cords and the Biceps Will Grow Faster.'

The French Choice

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — Europe lurched toward neutralism Sunday when France elected a new president and West Berlin picked a new mayor. France dumped the most pro-U.S. leader of the Fifth Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in favor of a Socialist, renowned for unreliability and heavily dependent upon Communist backing — Francois Mitterrand. Berliners shook the coalition that supports the most pro-U.S. leader in the history of the Federal Republic, Helmut Schmidt.

Washington, in these conditions, has to reassess the Atlantic connection. What follows is an analysis of the French choice in that context.

France waxed fat during the seven-year rule of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Per capita income here rose faster than in any other advanced country except Japan. With growth went undoubted social progress. Good roads, an excellent rail system and modern telecommunications pulled even the most remote areas into the 20th century. A basic minimum salary was made available to agricultural workers. Bidonvilles — the tarpaper shacks that used to house foreign laborers in every French city — disappeared.

Cold Water

Almost alone among Western leaders, however, Giscard d'Estaing followed the Japanese example of systematically organizing the French economy for competition in the international marketplace. He poured cold water on inefficient industries, and fostered concentration among French firms in data processing, nuclear power, aerospace and sophisticated materials.

But the whole program was rammed down from the top. Technocrats in Paris managed the economy and made the big decisions. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing himself combined the technocratic approach with a cold snobishness that kept him aloof from ordinary people. He thus became vulnerable to the dominant political force of the time.

That force, sometimes mistaken for a swing to the right, is populist resentment of centralized bureaucratic direction in the interest of

modernization. It won elections for such disparate figures as Menachem Begin in Israel and Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Ronald Reagan in the United States.

Lost the Provinces

In France, this force was mobilized during the first round of the presidential elections by the right-wing Gaullist candidate, Jacques Chirac. It overwhelmed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. It is typical that, apart from Paris and some conservative strong points, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing lost all provincial France.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is the beneficiary of the anti-Giscard vote, is anything but the Communist dupe portrayed by his enemies. Personally he is as bourgeois as Monsieur Bovary. His record, at home and abroad, qualifies him as one of the most dedicated anti-Communists in this country.

He backed the Socialists in kicking the Communists out of the French government in 1947. He supported the Socialists in crushing Communist-led strikes in 1949.

Since those days, of course, Mr. Mitterrand has joined the Third Worlders in a general belief that the way to deal with liberation movements in Latin America, Africa and Asia is more by "social reform" than application of muscle. Still, he denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in far tougher terms than Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, and equally the Soviet maneuvers around Poland. More than Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, he has openly supported the U.S. effort to modernize European nuclear forces. Indeed, my private view is that Mitterrand counts as his chief objective in politics the crushing of the Communist Party and the development of a center-left majority.

Period of Chaos

At present, however, he lacks a majority in the French parliament. To get even a working minority, he will have to dissolve the National Assembly and hold legislative elections next month. The only way he can avoid defeat in these elections is to pool votes with the Communists in left-wing districts.

If that tactic fails, there will be a

period of chaos, as for the first time in the Fifth Republic a president tries to rule with a majority in active opposition. Even if Mr. Mitterrand wins a working minority as he may, because of the rivalry between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac for leadership of the opposition — a chance period lies ahead. For the new president is committed to a program of economic stimulation bound to erode confidence in financial circles. And, with it, the prosperity of the seven fat years.

To be sure, Mr. Mitterrand is a supple politician. Many Frenchmen voted for him in the belief that, as one put it to me election night, "Anything he promises to do he will surely not do." But even so, France today recalls the comment of Louis Philippe that in France "Anything is possible, but nothing can last."

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Lessons From NATO

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Reagan's decision to enter talks with the Soviet Union on limiting the number of nuclear missiles in Europe only reconfirms what has been the U.S. position. But John Vinocur of The New York Times reported from the Rome meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the proposed talks were "characterized by the Americans" as a means of restraining Soviet power.

Obvious? Of course. But if that attitude creeps far enough into high-level administration thought, it could produce a welcome shift from the prevalent Reaganite view that strategic arms negotiation is a process by which the United States weakens itself.

Restraint

SALT supporters do not argue that strategic arms limitation can do more than restrain Soviet power, in return for similar U.S. restraint — and therefore bring some order, balance and predictability into what would otherwise be a wide-open arms race. Arms limitation is a contribution to, not a guarantee of, national security.

One of the best arguments for SALT-2, for example, was that it would have limited the Russians to 10 warheads on each of their biggest missiles — surely better for U.S. security than the 20 or 30 warheads that, without SALT, they can mount per missile.

Mr. Reagan's willingness, expressed in a handwritten letter to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to discuss "theater nuclear forces" should not, of course, be confused with a decision to reopen negotiations for an arms limitation treaty between the two superpowers. Nor does it signal abandonment of the administration's "linkage" concept, under which

LONDON — Twenty-two years ago I wrote a little book about disarmament. It was the time of the first Aldermaston marches, which walked in protest from London to the atomic weapons research establishment 60 miles away.

I wrote how at the last march "There was a girl who, among all the long official-looking banners saying this constituency Labor party demanded this and that trade union branch demanded that, held up a small placard saying: 'Caroline Says No.' The general staffs and the Cabinets of the world must bear Caroline in mind."

Well, they have forgotten her, and the new wave of unilateral disarmament politics is the result. If it gets much stronger it risks delaying the achievement of negotiated multilateral disarmament, because the Western governments may get scared of their own people, and dig in.

Remember

They must remember it's only Caroline, and she should have been listened to all along. In 1977, President Carter spoke to, and for, her when he proposed to the Soviet government that they get down to brass tacks and negotiate "deep cuts" in strategic weapons "even to 50 percent," taking Soviet peace-loving professions straight. But that was only once.

There should all along have been Western plans for disarmament; the "enhanced radiation weapon" should never have been called the "neutron bomb," this allowed the Russians to force the Carter administration into retreat by misinforming Caroline about what this weapon was.

The U.S. government, and even NATO as a whole, is still talking about "deterrence" and "strategic nuclear weapons." Every time the distinction is made, European newspapers are insulted; and the possibility of the United States intending a limited war in Europe is given credibility.

To the United States, Europe is strategic: period. We live there, and a strategic weapon is what hits you yourself, while presumably a "theater" weapon is what you watch from the transatlantic straits. Caroline can be forgiven for going to Gromyko and listening to Admiral La Roche calling her a "dummy" for not throwing the Americans out.

Slow Fuse

The 1979 NATO decision to deploy Cruise missiles and Pershing-2s was taken before public discussion in Western Europe. Another slow fuse is now nearing political explosion as more and more people in Britain realize their own government will not have a finger on the safety catch of the Cruise missiles.

All these errors of Western policy are bankable gifts to the Russians. They can sit there and hope

to obtain Western disarmament, a reversal of Western arms modernization plans, by telling Caroline creepy stories and leaving her to do the job. Caroline is unstoppable because although she doesn't know anything about strategic arms control history and theory she does know an obscene amount of nuclear threat when she sees it; and she has an absolutely primitive right that her government should try to remove it. If her government tells her it really is already trying, she will laugh, and rightly.

Where since March, 1977, have the Western plans for disarmament been? What plans for disarmament in Europe? No one has told her about the French proposals at Madrid, and last week's promise by the United States to negotiate with the Russians is not a plan. Why is SALT-2 unratified? Why do U.S.-Soviet talks have stopped for a year before and a year after every U.S. election? Why do they have to stop when the Russians believe badly? Our governments are lazy blinkered and the end self-destructive.

Old Chestnuts

On the other hand, Caroline has some pretty odd self-appointed shepherds. Hoary old chestnuts are coming out of the cupboard again: Even "better red than dead" is heard once again, as if there were anybody in the world except the Soviet Union that looked for moment in the least like causing to be either red or dead. Nuclear weapons would still be there even if Western Europe did go "red."

But we have every right to neither red nor dead. The new unilateralist leaders sometimes fail to get even this far into the argument. If they could get as far as the question how our governments can be secure that right of ours, how they can most quickly reverse and dismantle the arms race while maintaining the right, they will go down to history as beneficial orators and organizers. Otherwise, probably not.

Meanwhile, a British poll last month showed substantial majorities in favor of maintaining independent nuclear weapons, holding defense expenditure level, and being more vigilant toward the Soviet Union. It also showed majorities against buying the Trident system from the United States and against the stationing of U.S. Cruise missiles on British soil.

To sum up: U.S. government get out of touch with Western European governments (and find them no easier to deal with than the U.S. Senate). Western European governments get out of touch with Caroline. Caroline falls prey to narrow reasoning and dubious gurus. There is nothing here which cannot be put right, but it is going to need harder thinking than I probably ever realized, including a new look at things which were hotly debated 20 years ago but which have since been forgotten.

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Bob Marley, 36, Dies of Cancer

MIAMI — Bob Marley, 36, the well-known and most influential reggae musician, died Monday of cancer at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Miami.

Mr. Marley had been hailed by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga as a "cultural ambassador" last month. The Jamaican government awarded Mr. Marley the Order of Merit, its third highest award, in recognition of his contribution to Jamaican culture.

Reggae is an off-beat accented musical style with roots in Caribbean dance forms and American soul music. With his stirring songs and arrangements and charismatic stage personality, Marley and his group, the Wailers, won audiences all over the world and influenced other reggae acts.

Mr. Marley's cancer was diagnosed after the Wailers' final concert at Madison Square Garden last September. The cancer first appeared in his foot and spread to his brain, lungs and liver.

Reggae was one of the earliest forms of Third World popular music to make a mark in the United States, in Britain, where it is especially popular, and in other areas of the world. Mr. Marley and the Wailers gave notable concerts in Africa.

"Get up, stand up, stand up for your rights," his music counseled blacks around the world. "Get up, stand up, don't give up the fight."

Bob Marley was born on Feb. 6, 1945, in the village of Trenchtown in northern Jamaica. His father, who died when the boy was young, was a white English army captain who had married a black Jamaican woman. The family moved to the Trenchtown ghetto of Kingston when Bob Marley was 9.

As a teen-ager, he found work as an electrical welder, but spent most of his time making music. Mr. Marley recorded his first single in 1962 after being introduced to a producer by Jimmy Cliff, who also became a reggae star.

The Wailers made their first record in 1963; the original line-up included Peter Tosh and Bunny Livingston, both of whom have since enjoyed significant solo careers. The band's four Jamaican albums up to 1972 earned the group a total of \$200. Mr. Marley later recalled in a New York Times interview.

In 1972 Mr. Marley signed with Island Records, which had been founded by Chris Blackwell. It was partly through Mr. Blackwell's skills as a promoter that Mr. Marley and reggae began to influence other artists, with many pop and rock stars recording his songs. The best-known was Eric Clapton's version of Mr. Marley's "I Shot the Sheriff;" others to record his songs included Taj Mahal, Barbra Streisand and Johnny Cash.

Mr. Marley was one of the most outspoken public figures to espouse the Rastafarian religious movement, Rastafarianism, closely associated with reggae, proclaims the late Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia as divine. Rastafarians believe themselves black Hebrews exiled to a white, capitalist "Babylon," with an eventual return to Zion, or Ethiopia, as their reward.

Benjamin Henry Sheares
SINGAPORE (AP) — Benjamin Henry Sheares, 73, a former medical professor who held the largely ceremonial office of president of Singapore for more than a decade, died Tuesday after having a cerebral hemorrhage Friday, the government announced.

Mr. Sheares had no executive powers in the government led by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, though his approval was needed for an act of Parliament to become law in Singapore. Mr. Sheares was elected president in January, 1971, and re-elected twice, most recently in December, 1978.



Bob Marley

Hebron Is Microcosm of West Bank Strife

Jews, Arabs Trade Accusations in Ancient Property Dispute

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — This ancient city of Abraham, traditional birthplace of both the Jewish and Arab peoples, has become the tensest town on the West Bank, a place where Israel's festering intercommunal strife is closest to the surface.

Arab residents of this once totally Arab city of 70,000 complain that Jewish settlers are trying to drive them from their homes with daily provocations ranging from throwing rocks through their windows to firing automatic weapons over their heads.

Jewish community leaders say the Arabs are blowing a few petty incidents out of proportion. One Jewish settler suggested that the charges were intended to incite Arab mob violence against the Jewish settlers.

Investigation Criticized
The Israeli military government of the West Bank recently ruled, following an investigation, that some incidents of harassment had occurred but that the situation was not as serious as the Arabs said.

However, Israel's Hebrew-language newspapers and state-run television have given substantial coverage to the Arabs' claims. The Ha'aretz newspaper said editorially that the military investigation was inadequate and biased on the side of the Jewish settlers.

Mustafa Natshé, the Arab acting mayor of Hebron, charges that Jewish settlers are trying to make life so uncomfortable for the city's Arabs that large numbers of them will move out, clearing the way for Jewish settlement in the heart of the ancient city.

House in Dispute
Although Kiryat Arba remains controversial, the center of the dispute is Hadassah House, the old hospital, where a group led by Miriam Levinger, the Brooklyn-born wife of a firebrand rabbi,

that respect, Hebron is a microcosm of the Jewish-Arab tensions throughout the West Bank territory that Israel seized from Jordan in the Six-Day War of 1967.

But in Hebron, the emotions are more pronounced. The city where Abraham lived and is buried is sacred to both Jews and Moslems. It has been fought over for centuries.

"Both sides are right," Mr. Haetzni said. "This is a unique situation in the whole world. I am a lawyer, but even if I was not a lawyer, I could argue both points. They say to us, 'Why do you come here? We were here before you.' We reply that we were here before they were. Now, try to judge that situation."

Mr. Natshé replies that the Arabs have no confidence in the police, who are responsible to the Israeli government and not to the municipality, and that the police cooperate with the settlers.

The basic issue is the rightful ownership of contested land. In

OBITUARIES

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Census Finds Greeks Spurning City to Return to Land

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
LAMIA, Greece — Signs of change, confirmed by the country's first census, are appearing around Lamia, a modest-sized city surrounded by mountains and farms. Farmers who had been lured to the city by the prospect of employment in the increasingly polluted and overcrowded capital are returning to their land.

Officials say this return to the land is evident throughout the country following three decades of large-scale emigration and urbanization. Disillusionment with city life and the prospect of higher living standards for farmers if Greece joins the European Economic Community are cited as the two main reasons.

"The trickle back from the city to the land has begun," says Adamantios Papatheou, governor of the Agricultural Bank of Greece. "Youngsters in their 20s are now coming to our bank asking for loans to help them leave the city, to revive their fathers' abandoned farm plots."

Stathis Dimitriou, a candidate for mayor of Lamia, confirmed the trend.

"The capital lured away many of our youths in the past decades," he said, "but it failed to meet their expectations. They became hotel waiters or petty merchants, and were choked by the traffic, construction and pollution. They have had enough and are now returning."

The 1981 census results, announced last month, showed that for the first time since World War II the rate of city population growth was dropping and that of the countryside was increasing.

Comparative Figures
Since 1971 the population of Athens has increased 18.8 percent, compared to a growth of 37.1 percent from 1961 to 1971. Meanwhile, the farming region of Epirus, in northwestern Greece along the Albanian border, has increased in population by 4.2 percent, compared with a drop of 12 percent in the preceding decade.

The National Statistical Service now estimates the farm population at 36 percent of the total, but Mr. Papatheou says the active farm labor force is around 20 percent. This is still far above the 9 percent average in the EEC and the 3.6

percent agricultural population of the United States.

Mr. Papatheou attributes the trend mainly to the rise in living standards. In the postwar period, he said, most farmers lived at subsistence levels; they can now afford such amenities as television and autos. The initial improvement came because rural areas were the recipients of the substantial amounts of money sent back by the nearly one million Greeks who had emigrated.

Added to this is the conservative government's policy of spending an increasing share of the budget on modernization of agriculture, setting higher prices for farm products and granting substantial subsidies. This support, despite doubts voiced by the opposition Socialist Party, is expected to be accentuated with EEC membership.

Agriculture Minister Athanasios Canellopoulos, in a survey designed to counter Socialist arguments that farmers would be ruined by EEC membership, estimated that it would provide farmers with \$390 million this year and \$890 million by 1984.

Leaders of farm unions say the

intensifying dispute between the government and opposition, building toward the November election, is confusing farmers over the gains or disadvantages of membership in the EEC.

Officials from both parties concede that the farmers' vote will be crucial in determining the outcome of what is expected to be a close election, one also fought largely over EEC membership. But Andreas Papatheou, leader of the Socialist Party, says the farm price increases could be a main cause of a government defeat.

Tom Bostic

YAKIMA, Wash. (AP) — Tom Bostic, 62, former mayor of Yakima, former president of the National Association of Broadcasters and a past chairman of the CBS Affiliates group, died Sunday.

Rogers E.M. Whitaker

NEW YORK (AP) — Rogers E.M. Whitaker, 82, an editor and writer for The New Yorker maga-

Tom Bostic

zine since 1926, died Monday of cancer.

Mr. Whitaker used several pseudonyms in his writing for The New Yorker. He was "E.M. Frimbo," a railroad buff; "The Old Curmudgeon" of items in the Talk of the Town section; and "I.W.I.," the football writer; initials a fellow editor said Mr. Whitaker chose because they looked right when set in type.

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Put yourself in the place of the airline of a country...
aerial cableway, the world's closest-meshed railway...
the world's steepest cog railway, and the world's longest highway tunnel.

Imagine yourself for a moment as the airline of the country whose people have a tale to yodel about the best way of getting from one place to another. Because not infrequently there will be gorges and lakes and rivers and brooks and mountains in between, so that you have to hit on bright ideas unless you care to spend hours covering a couple of hundred yards.

Thus they have grown to be a united host of shrewd pathfinders, equal even to the task of fetching an ocean for landlocked Switzerland to find routes to the ends of the earth: the ocean of the skies.

And so for 50 years past it has been the duty of Swissair, its largest airline, to get from as many places as possible to as many others as possible in true Swiss style, namely by the shortest and most convenient route. So it flies to more than 90 destinations the world over. And in its wide-body planes, for instance, installs one seat less abreast — more room instead of more seats. And, again for instance, Swissair was the first to use the new, substantially quieter and more luxurious DC-9-81.

Now imagine yourself as some other airline trying to make out why Swissair is what it is.

Swissair or your IATA travel agent will be glad to give you all further information.

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Gold Medal

Media

U.S. Edition of Geo Hits Bumpy Road

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The dream was that it would become a Cadillac among magazines. Many bags of gold were laid aside to insure success. The West Germans promised to pump \$20 million into it, and it was clear they were not kidding. The sumptuous penthouse offices at 450 Park Avenue alone were testimony to that.

In the beginning, the sense of promise was unbelievable, recalls an original member of the staff. "We thought we were going to do something really unique and important."

But after two years of publication, glossy Geo magazine with its lime-green cover, which thinks of itself as a running record of the condition of the planet, looks more like an Edsel than a Cadillac. Since its debut was announced in February, 1978, by its Hamburg parent, the Gruner & Jahr publishing company, it has had three publishers and three managing editors. Last June, 14 of its 36 staffers were dismissed. The \$20 million is just a memory. Geo's losses are already reckoned to have exceeded \$35 million, and magazine people figure that Gruner & Jahr will have to part with \$50 million to \$60 million before it ever sees a penny of profit.

Owners Say They Will Stick It Out

But despite the troubles, the German owners insist they are going to stick this out. "We didn't go into this market for testing purposes," observed Jan Hensmann, the head of Gruner & Jahr's magazine group. "This is part of an international marketing strategy. We invested too much money to get where we are, but we are there and we are content to be there."

Peter Diamandis, installed last fall as Geo's latest publisher, has worked up a list of tricks that he is betting will shake the magazine out of its miseries. Many, however, believe the dream is fatally flawed. "I've begun to think of Geo as a number on a roulette wheel," a magazine editor remarks. "The odds are that its number may eventually come up, but the question is how many chips do you have to plunk down before it happens."

Geo is, without doubt, one of the most ambitious and singular magazine experiments to hit the U.S. market. As conceived by Gruner & Jahr, which owns the prosperous Stern and other magazines, the idea was to fashion an international network of Geos, starting with editions in Germany, France and the United States. The magazine was intended to probe the "human geography" of the world, in a more hard-hitting way than has been the custom at the basically upbeat National Geographic, which Geo staffers sometimes allude to as "the big yellow one."

Geo was going to buck a lot of articles of faith in the magazine business. For one thing, the reader was to pay most of the magazine's freight. Bedeviled by spiraling postal and production costs, American magazines have increasingly sought to wear more money from readers, though few manage to pocket more than half their revenues from circulation. Geo was aiming at collecting 75 percent.

Thus, the cover price was fixed at \$4. A year's subscription would set you back \$36. Readers were to be rewarded for shelling out so much money by not being bombarded with ads, which would be held to 29 pages an issue, with about 80 percent of the magazine editorial matter. Only four-color, full-page ads would be accepted.

The formula clicked in Germany and France, where the Geos quickly moved into the black, but calamities beset the U.S. Geo from the start. The managing editor, Peter Young, a Saturday Review alumna, was dismissed before the first issue appeared, after disputes with the German owners. Before a replacement could be found, the magazine was run by editor in chief H.J. Kaplan, whose previous job was as communications director at the Bendix Corp.

Two months later, Geo's president and publisher, Charles Randolph, formerly publisher of Business Week, was dismissed after squabbles over meddling from the owners. Igor Gordevitch, who had been publisher of the defunct Vision magazine, stepped in.

In May, 1979, the magazine began regular publication, but people balked at the price. A circulation of 300,000 was expected in two years and 500,000 in three. Early issues drew about 100,000 paid readers. Only recently has the circulation base been raised to 250,000, after Geo picked up subscribers from the defunct English-language version of Realites.

One of Geo's chronic demons has been frequent quarrels among its U.S. staff, coupled with jousts between its New York staff and the owners in Hamburg. Initially, for instance, the Hamburg people wanted many of the stories ordered for the German Geo to appear in the U.S. edition, but, as one staffer recalls, "German journalists are very precise. We consistently found when we tried to use German stories that they were full of errors."

Robert Christopher, an editor at Newsweek, was installed as managing editor (only to be ousted last June), and strove to move the magazine away from its German kin. He insisted on more U.S.-originated pieces, and he made Geo more topical to give people a reason to pay \$36 rather than the \$11.50 it would cost them to get "the big yellow one." The German bosses — who, in Germany and France, faced no competition from publications such as National Geographic, Smithsonian or National History — never cottoned to such changes.

Then there was the Thomas Hoepker affair. Christopher, who remains a Geo contributing editor, says only that his departure was sparked by a "difference of opinion about the editorial philosophy." However, according to Geo staffers, it was also hastened by clashes with Hoepker, a former Stern photographer who, as executive editor, presides over photo selection and production.

After a string of disputes, Christopher told the German owners last spring that either he or Hoepker had to go. Brought in as the new managing editor was David Maxey, who had been the editor at Psychology Today and Look. Under him, the magazine has become more timeless, and there has been a return to more German-initiated ideas.



Act 1, Scene 2 of "Wozzeck" at the Hamburg State Opera.

Opera
Hamburg 'Wozzeck' Drops Realism

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

HAMBURG — Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" appears to be joining that great basic repertory considered so familiar that straight productions are giving way to stagings that analyze and psychoanalyze with often baleful results.

The Hamburg State Opera was in the forefront of bringing "Wozzeck" back from Nazi-era oblivion with Günther Rennert's exemplary 1953 staging. Now it is one of the first to move on to a second-generation production of Berg's masterpiece. The result is likely to prove less durable.

Berg was not one to leave much to chance, and he expressly asked for the "greatest possible realism" in most of the opera's 15 scenes. Thus, the spectator would be presented with the real events surrounding Wozzeck's oppression and breakdown, while absorbing the downtrodden soldier's paranoid perceptions through the words and the orchestra.

But the French stage director Luc Bondy and his designer, Rolf Glittenberg, have apparently de-

clined to put the spectator inside Wozzeck's overheated brain, often with clever and spectacular stage effects, but with a radical loss in subtlety and dramatic tension.

Thus, in the open field of the second scene, the audience does not see the sunset that triggers Wozzeck's apocalyptic vision, but the vision itself, or rather, clouds of stage steam and blinding light. Or, in the tavern garden scene, Wozzeck's confused rage at seeing Marie dancing with the Drum Major is visualized by having the stage suddenly fill up with identically dressed dancing couples. Wozzeck's speaks of a blood-red moon in the final act, and a huge black ball descends crushingly to fill the stage.

All-Purpose Set

There is a boxlike unit set enclosing all scenes, with blind windows in the back wall, claustrophobic enough to suggest Wozzeck's escape-proof world. Marie's house is a tent that rises and collapses as needed, the barracks is a few rows of benchlike objects almost at floor level, both tavern scenes are represented by a canopied bandstand.

But there is no pond for Wozzeck to drown in; he is left to stagger around the stage dragging Marie's body, presumably drowning in his own despair. What is the significance of the Doctor's illuminated hands, or of Margret's non-matching shoes, or of Marie quoting the Bible from memory while holding up her tent, or of Marieanne Glittenberg's costumes that have the soldiers in modern combat dress while the Doctor and Captain are both in Emperor Franz-Josef-era getups? What would anyone seeing "Wozzeck" for the first time make of all this?

The opera was performed without intermission, which should concentrate the dramatic impact and hallucinatory atmosphere. It did, but not enough to mitigate the eccentricities.

Excellent Cast

Musically, the production is on the high level that might be expected from a company that has lived so long with this work. The orchestra was precise and glitteringly transparent under Christoph von Dohnanyi. Anja Silja remains a magnetically assertive Marie, and Klaus Hirte was outstanding in the title role at suggesting outer dullness and inner despair. Werner Goetz (the Drum Major), Dieter Weller (the Doctor), Horst Hiemann (the Captain) and Elisabeth Steiner (Margret) were other principals in the excellent cast.

"Wozzeck" fits well into the ensemble of cultural events that has been taking place here under the umbrella title of "Back Into the Future." Many of the photos in the "Wozzeck" program are also to be seen in connection with the "Experiment Weltuntergang" exhibition at the Kunsthalle.

Arts Agenda

BERLIN — Theaterfestival '81, which takes place from May 15 to June 4 in several Berlin theaters, offers a broad cross-section of the German-language theater scene, including Peter Stein's production of Aeschylus' "Oresteia" at the Schillertheater on Hallesches Ufer; the Baden Schillertheater production of Thomas Bernhard's "Der Woyzeck," with Bernhard Mikulski, and "Marie-Woyzeck," a version of scenes from Bertolt Brecht's play; the Wuppertal Theater production of Joseph Goebbels' "Weißes Brot"; the Schauspielhaus production of Hans Hallsbender's "Die Woyzeck," with Hans Hallsbender, and the Cologne Schauspielhaus with Götz George's "Die Woyzeck," with Hans Hallsbender. Also in the program: "The London School with 'As You Like It'"; the "Czechoslovakian" from Paris; Kai Taha's "Moving Earth" from New York; and the Dance Construction Company from Washington, are among the foreign troupes. Visit theater and discussion are also on the program.

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Films

Henry James Shot Down In 'Wings of the Dove'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry James might have enjoyed the picture-postcard views of Venice provided by the French film adaptation of his novel, "Wings of the Dove," but what would he have thought of the metamorphosis that has been visited on his characters and the world they inhabit?

In "Les Ailes de la Colombe," Kate Croy, who bends Merton Denher to her will with her scheme to have him make love to the dying Milly Theale so that they may inherit her fortune, is now a deluxe call girl; Denher, a Venetian and a quasi-egoist, and Milly a Parisian wallflower. The background has been shifted from the patriarchal turn of the century to the permissive present and with this reshuffling of periods the crucial, sinister plot is devoid of its social content. What we have is another case of the movies tackling the impossible.

The profound psychological novel often eludes screen treatment. The movies have handled the novel of picturesque incident, of colorful figures, of unusual milieu to complete satisfaction, as such films as "Gone With the Wind," "The Third Man," "Dracula," or "The Blue Angel" evidence. Confronted with Henry James the scenarists are faced with a double problem.

James had a defective knowledge of theatrical requirements and his attempts at playwriting, like those of Conrad and George Moore, failed miserably. Several of the shorter stories — "Washington Square," "The Turn of the Screw," "The Aspern Papers" and "The Europeans" — have been dramatized by other hands with success, but "Wings of the Dove," when adapted for the stage, though retaining the era of the original, missed its aim. It did retell the story in general outline, as does the current movie, but it lacked the nuances and subtleties, the style and flavor, that are the lifeblood of James' fictional art.

Isabelle Huppert plays the doomed heroine as though executing a piano exercise for beginners, unable to endow the role with personality and variety and sounding monotonously the melancholy chord. Dominique Sanda, a stylish glamour girl, is the cunning harpy of tradition, but Michele Placido as the reluctant fortune hunter who falls in love with his prey humanizes the cad with an earnest and relatively sympathetic performance.

Jean Sorel has little to do as the doctor and Loleh Bellon even less as Milly's chambermaid, one of the novel's most memorable figures, whom James modeled on a declassée American hostess. Benoit Jacquot's direction and script are mechanical and the brightest asset is Emmanuelle Béart's photographic panorama of Venice.

"Les Ailes de la Colombe," in French, is at the Berlitz, the France-Elysees and the Gaumont Les Halles.

The cinema appears to have entered into cycle of behind-the-prisoners movies unequalled since the days when "The Big House," "The Criminal Code," "Thunderbolt," "The Last Mile," "I'm a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" and others of their ilk were box-office hits.

The best of the new crop is Michael Mann's "The Jericho Mile," which had its premiere at the Deauville American-film festival in September and which is now at the Hauffville Pathe and the Gaumont-Ambassade in English. It has an extraordinary vitality and candor and a superb performance by Peter Strauss as an inmate of California's Folsom prison (where the film was shot with prisoners mingling in the cast with actors). The theme is the protagonist's rehabilitation, brought about by his determined training as a long-distance runner, amid the racial conflicts and intrigues that seeth in the institution. It marks Mann's directorial debut. His second film, "Violent Streets," is to be in competition at the Cannes film festival.

"McVicar" is another study of penitentiary life. Based on the memoirs of an ex-convict who has since become a noted journalist in England, it tells of a repeated offender whose defiance brings on prison riots and of his escape and recapture. Grimly realistic, it has an authentic ring and has been admirably directed in almost documentary style by Tom Clegg and played, with persuasion by a competent company. The pop rock band, The Who, has provided such musical accompaniment as there is, sometimes suggestive less of jail blues than being condemned to a sentence in a disquieting. ("McVicar" is at the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Paramount-Triomphe in English.)

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SINCE NEWS BRIEFS

Sees Improved 1981 Sales Outlook

BERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer's 1981 parent company sales are expected to improve from last year's sales of 11.82 billion marks, following an unexpected 4.4 percent increase in value...

Remains Interested in ICL Venture

NEW YORK — Sperry Corp.'s chairman, J. Paul Lyer, said Tuesday he was still interested in a possible joint venture with Britain's International Computers Ltd.

Group Reports Oil Strike Off Japan

NEW YORK — Idemitsu Petroleum Development Co., affiliated with the oil refiner Idemitsu Kosan, said Tuesday that it struck oil at an offshore area off Niigata, northern Japan.

Meeting Fails to Clear Olivetti Tie

CHAMBERS, Switzerland — Shareholders of Hermes Precise International met Tuesday to approve a plan under which Olivetti International would become the company's majority shareholder.

Watch Group's Stock Continues to Fall

NEW YORK — Bearer shares of Societe Suisse pour l'Industrie Horlogere fell to a low Tuesday in a market that saw most other Swiss shares rise only a little.

Conoco Sues to Block Offer by Dome

NEW YORK — Conoco has filed a suit to block a bid by Dome Petroleum to buy at least 14 million shares of Conoco's stock, alleging violations of the Securities Exchange Act.

Allied to Pay \$358 Million To Acquire Bunker Ramo

NEW YORK — Allied Corp. has purchased the Bunker Ramo Corp. for \$55 a share, or \$358 million in cash, notes and convertible preferred stock.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Rate. Includes entries for Australian \$, Canadian \$, Hong Kong \$, etc.

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Oil Cutback Is Reported By Kuwait

KUWAIT — Kuwait cut its oil production to 1.25 million barrels a day from 1.5 million on April 1, Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said Tuesday.

N.Y. Stock Prices Rebound in Last Hour

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded in the last hour of trading Tuesday, largely reflecting a technical recovery from the market's recent declines.

Mexico Plans to Lift Oil Output

MEXICO CITY — Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, is planning to increase oil production beyond its previously set limits.

Pressure Remains On Bourse, France

PARIS — Share prices of many French companies remained unquothed on the Bourse Tuesday and the franc stayed pinned to its floor level against the Deutsche mark.

Mexico Plans to Lift Oil Output

MEXICO CITY — Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, is planning to increase oil production beyond its previously set limits.

The decision by Mexico, which is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, means that more non-OPEC oil will become available on the world market at a time when the Arab members of the oil cartel are talking of imposing sharp production cutbacks to bolster declining oil prices.

In two months' time, Mexico expects to be producing 2.93 million barrels per day, a level nearly 200,000 barrels above its official production limit.

The decision, which apparently was made several months ago, was leaked last week when a Mexican newspaper published a confidential production schedule of Pemex, the state oil company.

N.Y. Stock Prices Rebound in Last Hour

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded in the last hour of trading Tuesday, largely reflecting a technical recovery from the market's recent declines.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.38 points to close at 970.82 as advances outpaced declines.

Analysts said further gains are likely to be limited because investors continue to be worried about the prospects for interest rates and the situation in the Midwest, where tensions between Syria and Israel persist.

Many investors are remaining on the sidelines until the direction of interest rates becomes clearer, analysts said. The market is looking ahead to the release of the latest money supply figures on Friday, which most analysts expect will show a sharp increase.

They suggested that further increases in the prime rate are likely. Major banks raised their rate to 19 1/2 percent Monday.

Despite the concerns, the market was able to rally this afternoon, largely because "it just ran out of sellers," Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said.

Firmness in electronics, defense and drug issues supported the market's gain.

Among computer and electronics issues, active IBM rose 3/4 to 56 1/2, while Honeywell was up 2 to 92 1/2, and Computervision climbed 3 1/2 to 83 1/2. It reported higher first quarter net.

Terms of the transaction call for Allied, in the next few days, to offer \$55 a share for up to 1,175,000 shares of common and preferred stock and, depending on "certain circumstances," an additional 434,000 shares.

The first step of a proposed two-step venture thus would enable Allied to purchase about 45 percent of the company. The rest of Bunker would be exchanged for Allied preferred stock paying a \$6.74 dividend and convertible on demand into 0.786 of an Allied share.

Edward L. Hennessy Jr., chairman of Allied, said in an interview that the electrical operations, of both companies would "make a good fit." He added that Allied — which has a \$2 billion line of credit plus some \$200 million in cash — was "very much interested" in acquiring a major oil or chemical company.

Allied, with 46,080 employees, had net income last year of \$289 million on sales of \$5.5 billion.

Pressure Remains On Bourse, France

PARIS — Share prices of many French companies remained unquothed on the Bourse Tuesday and the franc stayed pinned to its floor level against the Deutsche mark.

Although the franc remained pinned to its floor level against the Deutsche mark, the foreign exchange market retained its apparent calm. Estimates of the Bank of France's intervention at the official midday fixing of rates ranged from 100 million DM to 250 million DM, little changed from Monday's 300 million DM.

Foreign exchange dealers believe that the Bank of France may have spent more than 2 billion Deutsche marks so far this week defending the franc.

Analysts say the legislative elections will be the make or break point for the pressure on the financial markets. They see the pressures dissipating if the center-right forces retain their majority or blowing into a full storm if the leftist parties win control of the National Assembly.

The opening of the Bourse was delayed by 45 minutes as dealers attempted to find a price for the flood of sell orders and when business started about half of the shares listed could not open.

The sharp increase in domestic interest rates is aimed at enticing money into the franc or discouraging funds from being transferred out of France. The increase in Eurofranc rates, only indirectly affected by what the monetary authorities do domestically, restricted the temptation to speculate against the franc by making it too expensive.

While the franc remained unchanged against the mark at 2.4093, both the franc and the mark declined sharply against the dollar. Once again, the Bundesbank did not intervene to arrest the dollar's rise in Frankfurt. A stable rate for the mark would put added pressure on the French to keep the franc within its fixed band against the mark.

The fixing price in Frankfurt put the dollar at 2.2866 DM, up from 2.2710 Monday, and it closed at 2.29 DM. In Paris, the dollar closed at 5.511 francs, up from 5.4925 Monday.

In later New York trading, the dollar continued to gain as U.S. short-term interest rates remained high and bankers were predicting further rises.

Dealers can drop prices 10 percent each session until they find a level that attracts buyers.

In contrast to the frenzied buying of foreign shares Monday, demand for those issues was subdued. However, gold remained in demand with some \$50 billion bought on Tuesday, up from Monday's heavy volume of 800 kilos. The price per ounce in Paris rose to a premium of \$50 over the London quote, up from \$35 Monday.

Controls on the import of gold effectively seals the Paris market from the prices set elsewhere, but the premium has risen sharply from Friday's \$24.

Although the franc remained pinned to its floor level against the Deutsche mark, the foreign exchange market retained its apparent calm. Estimates of the Bank of France's intervention at the official midday fixing of rates ranged from 100 million DM to 250 million DM, little changed from Monday's 300 million DM.

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Major Real Estate Firms In Canada Discuss Merger

New York Times Service
TORONTO — Two major Canadian real estate development companies, both with large-scale operations in the United States, have announced that they were holding preliminary merger talks.

Ltd., with assets of more than 700 million Canadian dollars.
Their combined assets would make the merged company roughly the same size as Olympia and York Developments of Toronto, owned by the Reichmann family.

F.Y. Fed Chief Calls for Revisions in Banking Industry Regulations

New York
NEW YORK — Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, has called for revisions in the current regulations covering the commercial and investment banking activities before a new, unwieldy financial structure develops.

Tojo to Head Automaker

Tokyo
TOKYO — Tetsuo Tojo, executive vice-president of Mitsubishi Motors, will succeed Yoshiaki Sone as company president with Mr. Sone becoming the firm's counselor, the Japanese automaker announced Tuesday.

4,400 Danish Doctors Quit in Labor Dispute

COPENHAGEN — Most hospitals in Denmark will be crippled or closed this week because of mass resignations by junior doctors who are demanding a 40-hour week. More than 4,400 of the 5,000 members of their association have quit, effective May 13, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Warn Japanese

Executive from leading European automakers will meet Friday and Saturday in Tokyo to warn of possible consequences from increased Japanese auto exports, industry sources said Tuesday.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Columns include 12 Month High, Low, Div, % Chg, P/E, 52 Week High, Low, Div, % Chg, P/E, 52 Week High, Low, Div, % Chg, P/E.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 11, 1981. Table listing various Toronto stocks with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, May 11, 1981. Table listing various Montreal stocks with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

European Stock Markets

May 12, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies). Table listing stock market data for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Zurich, and other European cities.

Canadian Indexes

May 12, 1981. Table listing Canadian market indexes such as the S&P 500, Dow Jones, and others.

Tokyo Exchange

May 12, 1981. Table listing Tokyo stock exchange data for various companies.

European Gold Markets

May 12, 1981. Table listing gold market prices in London, Paris, and Zurich.

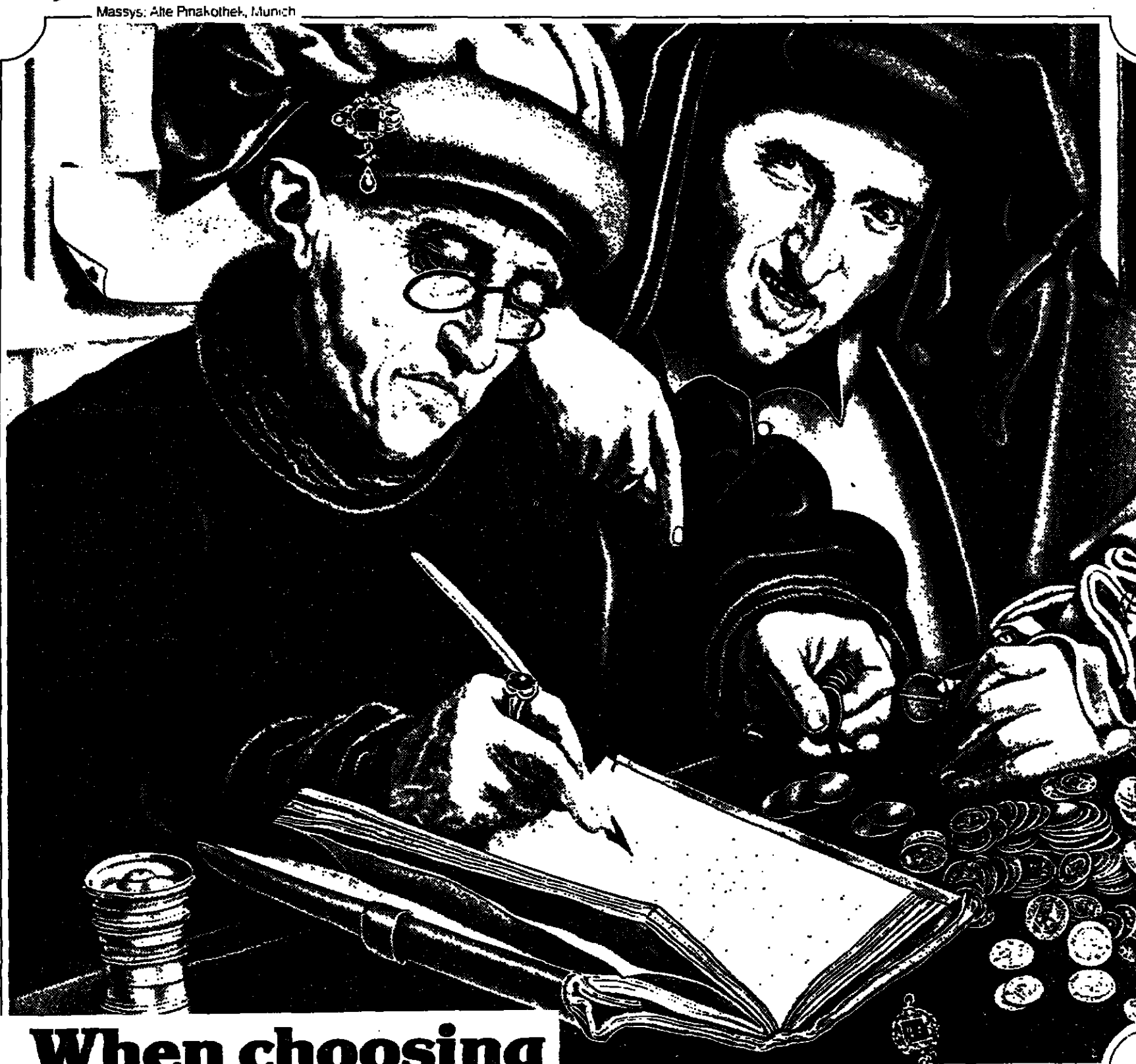
Gold Options

Table listing gold options contracts with columns for Term, Price, and other details.

European Options Exchange

Table listing European options exchange data for various contracts.

B.G.C. Dossier de Gestion Collective S.A.H. 24, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. Text describing the company and its services.



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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 12

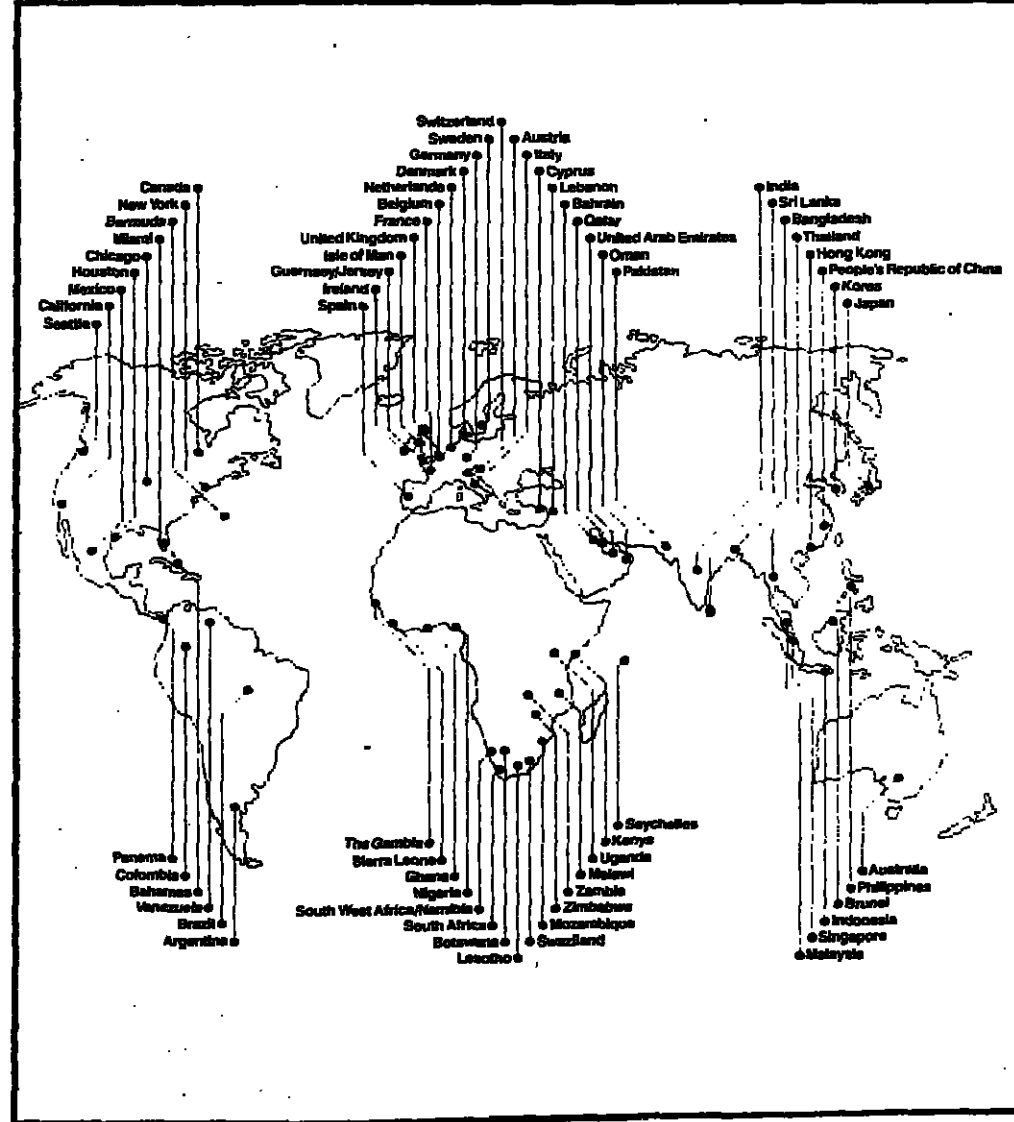
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock names, high/low prices, and volume. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding market data.

Standard Chartered BANK LIMITED

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

The trading profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 1980 were £195.3 million and the Bank's share of associated companies' profits amounted to £372 million, giving profits before taxation of £232.5 million. The improvement over the 1979 result was 37 per cent. Earnings per share rose from 88.4p to 125.8p, an increase of 42 per cent.



- Profits before taxation up 37%
Earnings per share up 42%
Dividend up 25%
Shareholders' Funds up 23%
Total Assets up 19%
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Total Deposits £14,000 million.
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contribution from North America, though affected by narrowing interest margins, was satisfactory. Costs have continued to rise, at home and abroad, and debt experience has inevitably suffered under worsening business conditions. Nevertheless, the total outcome of our operations is an encouraging reflection of the scope and spread of the financial services which the Group offers around the world.

Africa grew strongly, and our operations in those countries were particularly satisfactory. In the United Kingdom, though we derived benefit from the good results of our foreign currency and bullion

trading and from other home-based activities, the severe industrial recession brought disappointing returns from our branch banking operations, which are geared to international trade. The

For an international bank such as ours resilience and alertness to opportunities will more than ever be the requisites of progress. The record shows that our management in Standard Chartered possesses these qualities in good measure.

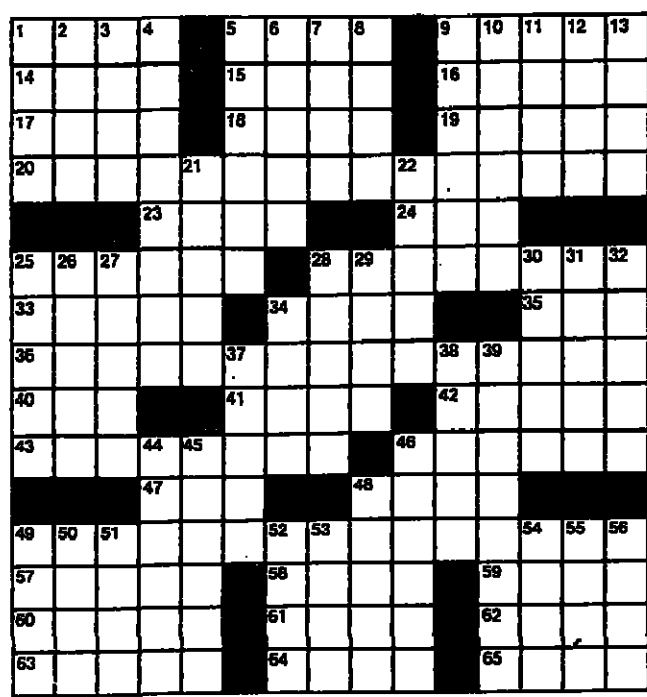
Copies of the Report and Accounts and of the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

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14 Naples coin
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16 A resin
17 '...in the Life' (Beatles song)
18 Mine finds
19 Noel
20 Grenade of sorts
23 California wine valley
24 Caviar, e.g.
25 Swerves
28 Most insipid
33 Mackinaws and Chesterfields
34 Kringle's anathema
35 Bravo or Negro
36 Garnish similar to Thousand Island
40 'People' of radio fame
41 Mortgage
42 Alpha's antithesis
43 Between stem and stern
46 Turning points
47 R.P.I. room
48 Sonny's ex
49 Sled pullers
57 ...up (took refuge)
58 Rondelet or rondel
59 'Picnic' playwright
60 Public warehouse
61 It comes in cakes
62 College sports org.
63 Lascivious one
64 Tolkien creatures
65 Rambles
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5 Urban playbllayers' targets
6 Caterpillar's category
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8 Colombian coin
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10 High, in a way
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31 Scorch
32 Caligula's cloaks
34 Scissors stroke
37 Suspect's defense
38 Lesions
39 Sinpering
44 Irving's Hollow
45 Less lenient
46 Dupes
48 Dupe
49 '...more to be pitied...'
50 Theta follower
51 Cal's cry
52 Westminster Abbey area
53 Moment of truth in a G. Cooper classic
54 Former Machu Picchu resident
55 Archaic expletive
56 Poseidon's septet

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, H.C. Minn. City, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jakarta, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Oslo, Paris, Perth, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

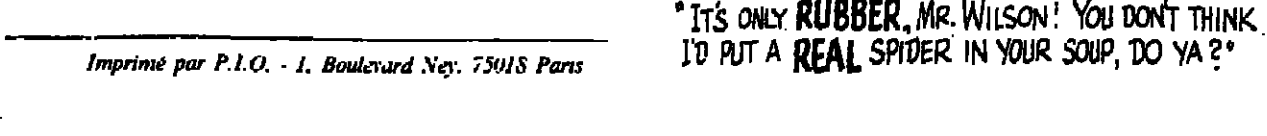
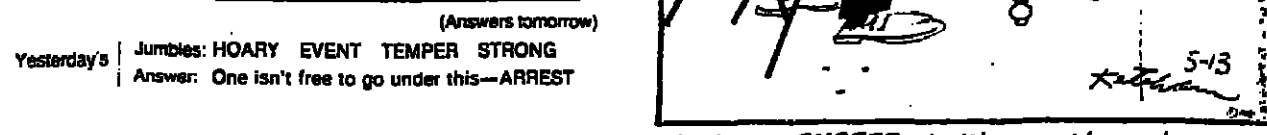
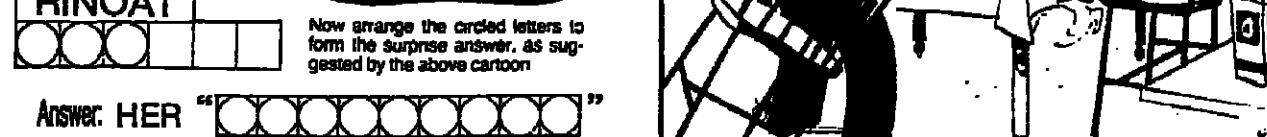
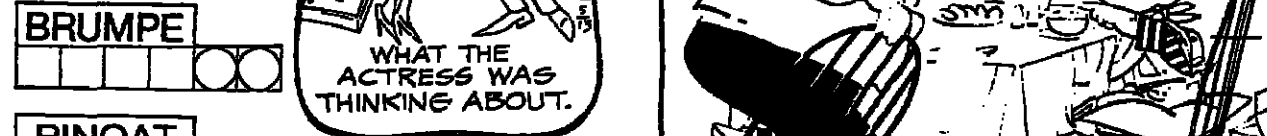
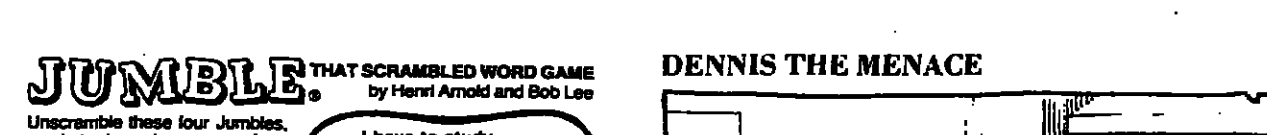
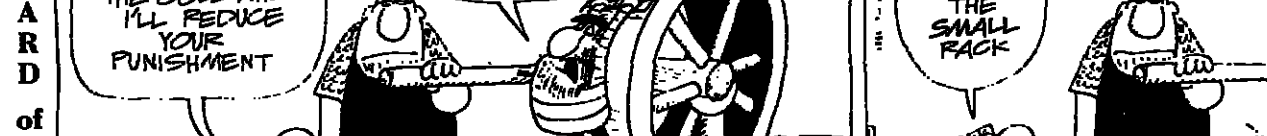
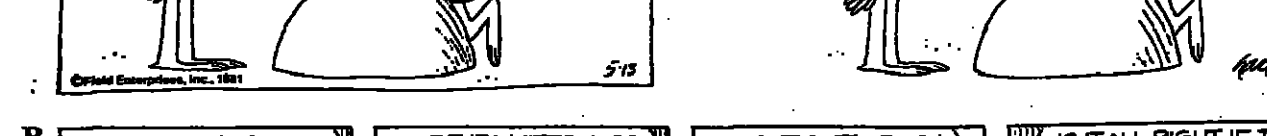
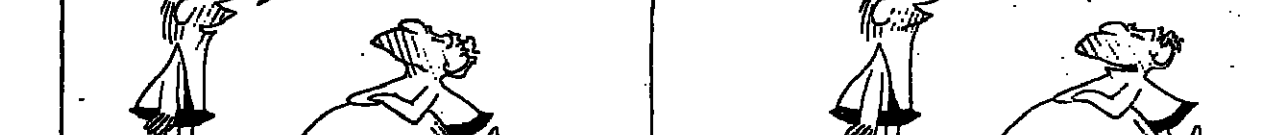
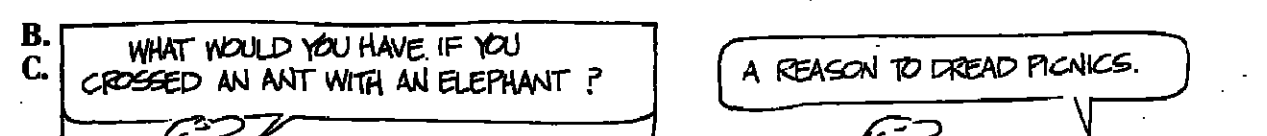
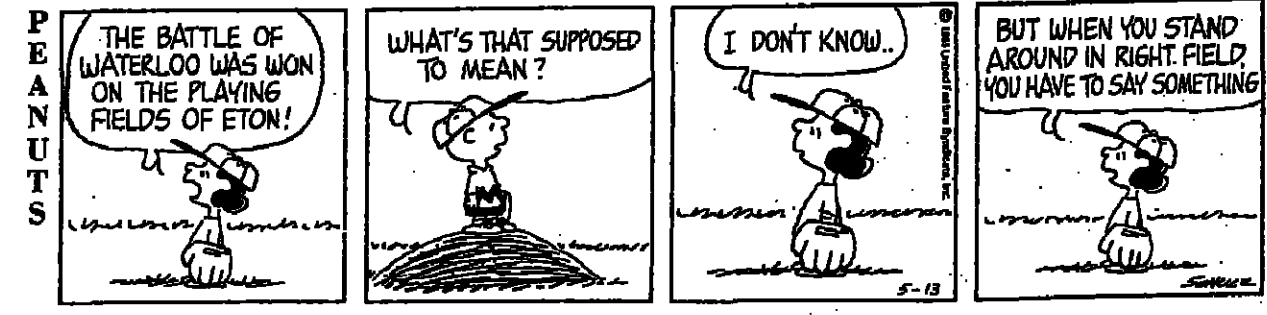
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Middle East: 1222KHz and 222M Medium Wave, 25.480, 21.710, 17.770, 15.210, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 meter bands.
Southern Africa: 1410KHz and 2720M Medium Wave, 25.480, 21.520, 17.770, 15.210, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140 and 6.190 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 meter bands.
East and South East Asia: 25.480, 17.770, 15.210, 11.820, 9.750, 8.170 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 meter bands.
Africa: KHz 26.940, 7.140, 17.070, 15.210, 11.915, 9.750, 8.170 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 meter bands.

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Middle East: KHz 15.205, 10.915, 9.760, 12.090, 1.280 in the 17.7, 25.2, 26.7, 41.7, 49.7, 228 meter bands.
East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.260, 9.750, 8.170 and 1.275 in the 14, 14.5, 19.4, 23.5, 30.7, 41.2, 190 meter bands.
South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.290, 11.915, 9.760, 7.185 in the 13.9, 14.9, 19.3, 23.3, 26.7 and 42.2 meter bands.
Africa: KHz 26.940, 7.140, 17.070, 15.210, 11.915, 9.750, 8.170 and 3.915 KHz in the 11.6, 13.4, 14.8, 18.4 and 25.2, 28.4, 41.2, 49.3, 75.2 meter bands.

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BOOKS

GOD EMPEROR OF DUNE

By Frank Herbert. Putnam. 411 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE are some of us who feel that Frank Herbert should never have written a sequel to 'Dune'... 'God Emperor of Dune' has already reached the best-seller lists... 'Mysterious Profundities' is a convention among reviewers of sequels to suggest that the latest edition can be read by the innocent without reference to any earlier crime.

Best Sellers

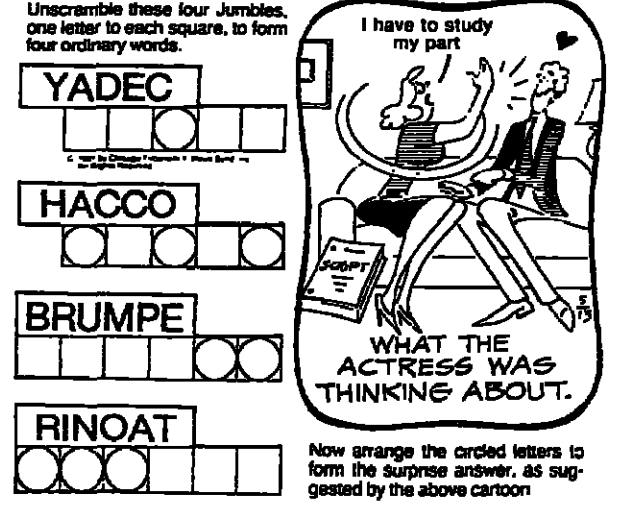
- THE NOBEL PRIZE... THE WHITE HOUSE... THE COMPANY OF WOMEN... THE OFFICERS' WIVES... NEVER-SAY-DIET BOOK... WEALTH AND POVERTY... COSMOS... THE LORD MADE THEM ALL... PAPER MONEY... YOU CAN NEGOTIATE ANYTHING... COMPLETE MONEY MARKET GUIDE... NICE GIRLS DO... MARIA CALLAS... PAVAROTTI: MY OWN STORY... CRAIG CLARKE... MET DIET... THE LAST HORSE... DR. ATKINS' NUTRITION BREAKTHROUGH... ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS 1981 EDITION... SECOND OPINION.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscot

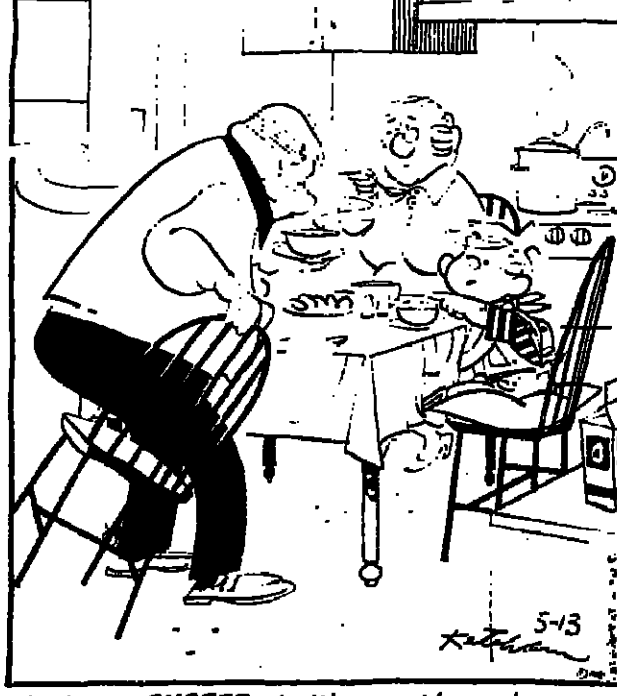
THE number of spoken languages in the world is over three thousand... South's plan was to take the last club and three diamond winners... South's opening bid was artificial and strong, and his next two bids were relays... South could now count four club tricks, three diamond tricks and three spade tricks.

JUMBLE



ANSWER: HER "O O O O O O O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

DENNIS THE MENACE



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EMPEROR OF DE... Herbert, Putnam All... viewed by John L...

The Soccer Scene

Urnstile Justice

Germany in Stuttgart next Tuesday, is long-range planning toward the 1982 World Cup. "We have already qualified," says coach Tele Santana. "So this tour is to give players a chance to see European stadiums, European players, weather... even how the grass grows. It is part of their sprucing up."

Life Elsewhere

Manchester — Several of his teammates — play some of the best soccer in the world. Their supporters are known as "The Red Devils" because of their scarlet kit.

Season's Best

But the outstanding moment of the night — and arguably the best goal in Europe this season — came from Chivas.

Visitors

While the Brazilians are in a tugging the Wembley at the end of the match, the Brazilians are in a tugging the Wembley at the end of the match.

ASL Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Division, Southern Division, Central Division, Western Division, and Northwest Division. Rows list teams and their records.



Gerry Cooney having followed through on yet another devastating left hook, referee Tony Perez stepped in to signal it was all over for Ken Norton at 54 seconds of the first round Monday night.

Cooney Knocks Out Norton At 0:54 of the 1st Round

NEW YORK — Exactly four years to the night that he knocked out Duane Bobick in 58 seconds, Ken Norton was knocked unconscious by Gerry Cooney in 54 seconds Monday night.

Cooney was as devastating as his fans could possibly hope. And Norton, two months out of retirement, was as bad as any one-time fighter could ever fear he might be.

Norton became tangled on the bottom strand of ropes in his own corner as he was slipping toward the canvas beneath a frightening barrage of punches. "I stopped the fight," said referee Tony Perez, "because one or two more punches would have been fatal."

Perez earned Cooney's praise as "a great referee." "I got a little bit frightened," said Cooney, "because I kept hitting him and he was unconscious."

Campbell later pronounced Norton "medically OK," saying the quick knockout was "a lot better than taking a lot of punches over several rounds."

Norton, able to attend the post-fight news conference, said his mistake was in backing up. Cooney backed him up, surprisingly, not with his fearsome left hook but with an overhand right to the head.

Norton managed to spin his way off the ropes once, but Cooney continued punching away. Then he spun Norton back onto the ropes in a hail of short, vicious hooks.

A left hook to the head appeared to be the punch that knocked Norton unconscious, and the old fighter, once the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, three times Muhammad Ali's nemesis, slid slowly down, taking punches every inch of the way.

Norton, who could not possibly have looked more over the hill, was defenseless for the last dozen seconds of the fight. The final blows were among the most frightening spectators will ever see. It was as if Norton were sitting on his ring stool and Cooney were measuring him, then hooking him.

For those who wish to see Cooney as a great future champion, Monday night can be cited as evidence. For those who think Norton came only for a payday — and paid for it brutally — there is also evidence for that.

"Get a job, Norton," screamed a ringside fan after a fight in which Norton did not land one punch. Seldom has any major heavyweight fight been surrounded by such nearly unanimous cynicism. It was, in effect, slaughtered by its image.

The almost universal perception of this affair was that Cooney, the latest in the seemingly never-ending succession of "white-hope" heavyweights, simply arrived to collect a quick \$1 million with an easy tune-up victory over a big-name has-been.

Cooney's real business, it is assumed by the judges, is a WBC title fight with Mike Weaver in September or October. That contract has already been signed, contingent on Cooney's not knocking himself out against Norton.

The rap against Cooney has always been that he's never fought anybody, that his route to a title fight has been a carefully prepared path devoid of genuine tests.

That means Ron Lyle (KO, 1) and Jimmy Young (KO, 4) were both over the hill before they met Cooney's powerful short left hook and long jab. The folks who considered Lyle and Young to be oldies but not goodies think the same of Norton.

And with some reason. Norton retired in 1979 with considerable cache. After losing the WBC heavyweight title the previous June to Larry Holmes on a disputed 15-round decision, Norton seemed to lose his taste for fighting. Ernie Shavers rendered Norton immobile in one round and friendly Scott LeDoux left him hanging over the ropes in the 10th round of a draw that was

sovereign for prestige than any defeat of Norton's distinguished (42-6-1) career. After 15 months in retirement, partially to recover from eye injuries inflicted by LeDoux, Norton reappeared, winning a March 10-round over someone named Randy Cobb.

The purpose of that fight, apparently, was to set Norton up for one more gray-train payday. For his work Monday night, Norton reportedly got \$850,000 — reason enough to get out the gloves once more.

Boxing has offered the public countless affairs with less genuine appeal than this match. After all, Norton, down from 260 pounds to 225, was a splendid physical specimen from the waist up, and he had worlds of quality experience. Such unproven talents as Cooney have always sought just such warhorses against whom to prove themselves.

To Madison Square Garden's misfortune, New York did not take this mismatch — Cooney was a 4-1 favorite — to its heart. Best estimates shortly before the fight were that the Garden would lose more than \$500,000, perhaps as much as \$1 million.

Ticket sales were so bad — and national television interest so low at any price — that the Garden's Home Box Office for \$500,000, in effect, ensured that the match, which had such a disappointing advance gate, would not have any significant walk-up sale, since any fight fan could watch the bout in any corner bar.

In such an atmosphere, those who came were at the Garden mainly for two reasons. Either they smelled a Norton upset (intriguing if only for the conglomeration it would add to the heavyweight matchmaking circles) or they wanted to appraise the development of the vastly touted Cooney.

Ryan Fans 11 in Astros' Shutout

scored Chris Chambliss with the winning run as the Braves edged Pittsburgh, 3-2. With one out, Chambliss singled off Kent Tekulve (0-2); an out later, Glenn Hubbard (who had homered in the sixth) walked before Benjie Smith (2-0).

In the American League, in Toronto, Gary Allenson batted in five runs, including the winner in the ninth, and Rick Miller tied a major-league record with four doubles. Boston defeated the Blue Jays, 7-6. With two outs and the score tied 4, Miller — who went 3-for-5 — doubled to center and scored on Allenson's double off Mike Willis (0-3). The Red Sox pounded four pitchers for 14 hits to sweep a four-game series with Toronto.

In Kansas City, Mo., Bump Wills had four hits, batted in three runs and scored one as Texas pounded the Royals, 9-1. Wills, who is the Rangers' leadoff batter, had three singles and a double; he now has 22 RBIs, second-best in the league (Oakland's Tony Armas has 25). Rookie rightfielder Rick Lisi had two singles, an RBI and scored three runs in his first major league start.

Braves 3, Pirates 2. In Atlanta, Bruce Benedict's two-out single to center in the 10th

Major League Standings

Table showing National League and American League standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

Transactions

BASEBALL. American League. BALTIMORE — Pirates Len Bissett, infielder, on 15-day injured reserve list. Recalled Bob Ryan, infielder, from Rochester of the International League.

Monday's Line Scores

Table showing National League and American League game results with columns for team, score, and location.

Oregon Drops 4 Sports

EUGENE, Ore. — The University of Oregon has announced it is dropping four intercollegiate sports as part of a move to cut nearly \$1 million from its 1981-82 athletic department budget.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

By the Numbers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One of those busybodies who poke around in other people's private lives and publish the findings in magazines with undressed nymphets stapled into the centerfolds oiled his way into the office and demanded the secret of my successful marriage.

Christie and 'The Tenth Man' by Paddy Chayefsky — "You want to go to a midnight movie and see 'Ocean's Eleven,' starring Frank Sinatra.

"Actually, it was 'Twelve Angry Men,' starring Henry Fonda.

"When did you have your first quarrel?" "On Twelfth Night. I have always hated Twelfth Night because 'twelfth' always seems like such a silly word with that unpronounceable 'f' right there at the end, and I was shocked when my wife said it was her favorite day of the year."

"I suppose your favorite is the Fourth of July," he said. "How could he have guessed?" "But you can't guess what my favorite movie is!" I said.

"Let me try: 'Three Men On A Horse?' 'Three Comrades?' 'We Three?' 'The Three Little Pigs?' 'You're not even warm.' 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs?'"

"Nope. You're as cold as pease porridge in the pot that's nine days old. Try again."

"The 39 Steps?" "Not wanting to waste all day, I told him. '2001 A.D.'"

"Does your wife go with you every time you see '2001 A.D.'?" "She stays home and reads '1066 And All That' and '1984.'"

"Let's drop the numbers scam, pal, and get down to the nitty-gritty," said the interviewer. "What kind of reading matter do you keep hidden under the mattress?"

"Tales of the 1,001 Nights," I confessed. "He clamped his hat over his ears and fled to the door. I chased him. 'Don't forget to mention that we are both sick and tired of Tolstoy's '1812 Overture.' I shouted. He ran to the elevator, but I caught him. 'What's more, our favorite cocktail is a blend of Four Roses and Vat 69, and after we've had a few stamps around the parlor singing 'Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest' while I lean out the window singing, 'I've Got Sixpence.'"

The elevator doors closed upon him and while he was pinioned helplessly I put a staple in his nose. It was cruel, all right, but it satisfied an old urge of mine to be like his wife the Eighth.

"Tell me about the honeymoon," he said. "Unforgettable," I said. "We saw 'Ten Little Indians' by Agatha Christie."

"On the seven hills of Rome."

"So let's get to the good stuff," he said. "You invited her to stroll the Via Veneto and then..."

I wasn't going to tell him everything. Not by a long shot. The way we strolled the streets while she said, "Do you like 'The Moon and Sixpence' by Somerset Maugham?" and I said, "Not half as much as 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,'" and she said, "When you get back to the States I want you to come up and see my copy of 'Butterfield 8.'" Those were our secrets.

"Tell me about the honeymoon," he said. "Unforgettable," I said. "We saw 'Ten Little Indians' by Agatha Christie."

"On the seven hills of Rome."



Baker

Mary Blume

Francesco Rosi

'Almost All My Films End With a Question Mark, Like Life,' Says Director Whose 'Three Brothers' Will Open Cannes Festival

Rosi's own roots include a rich grandfather who, when ruined, became a cropper in the Naples casino where he had gambled away his fortune, an uncle who led the charge at the Naples opera and a photographer father who won a Jackie Coogan look-alike contest with young Francesco as a model.

While Rosi's films show no political bias, people keep trying to find a partisan view in them. "I have this need to be present in the life of my country," he says. He has mildly complained that no one asks whether Robert Altman voted Republican or Democrat, why ask it about Rosi? "I don't lead meetings or write editorials. I make films in which there are words but also lights, public monuments, faces, corridors, telephones that ring."

That is how I see reality, he says. That is how I see reality, he says. That is how I see reality, he says. That is how I see reality, he says. That is how I see reality, he says.

The three brothers are a 50-year-old judge who lives in Rome and his harassed by terrorist threats, a 40-year-old teacher in a Naples reformatory and a 30-year-old factory worker in Turin.

Rosi, tall, with a bald, compact head and a steady gaze behind tinted glasses, still feels disoriented after leaving Naples for Rome 35 years ago.

The three brothers are a 50-year-old judge who lives in Rome and his harassed by terrorist threats, a 40-year-old teacher in a Naples reformatory and a 30-year-old factory worker in Turin.

Their mother's death brings the family together for 24 hours in which each man questions his past, present and future and in which each man finally weeps alone.

The brothers are afraid and unsettled, their motives are like most people's, confused and impulsive.

Their widowed father, played by the French actor Charles Vanel, who began his career in 1912, is immense in his fortitude and silent grief.

Rosi directing dream sequence in "Three Brothers."

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PEOPLE: Poet Milosz to Return To Visit Native Poland

Czeslaw Milosz, a Nobel Prize-winning poet who left his homeland 30 years ago, will return for a tour of three cities next month. The Polish state radio has reported the poet will receive an honorary doctorate from the Catholic University in Lublin and meet members of the Polish writers' club and the writers' union, the radio said.

Besides Warsaw and Lublin, the 1980 laureate also will visit Krakow, the announcement said. He now lives in the United States. Milosz's works have been published in special editions in Poland since he won the prize.

Pablo Picasso's "Guernica" will soon be transferred to Spain after more than 40 years in exile, according to a letter from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where it now hangs.

Ending a long dispute in which multimillion-dollar lawsuits were filed, the Bee Gees singing group and their longtime manager, Robert Stigwood, have figuratively kissed and made up.

Joseph Papp has sold the rights of the New York Shakespeare Festival's production "The Pirates of Penzance" — though the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta is in the public domain.

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